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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO 108

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

35 ARRESTS ON FOURTH "GANDHI DAY" Celebrations In Bombay By Picketing Of G. P. O.

MISS SOFIA SOMJI JAILED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The total number of arrests of Congress Volunteers in the city on Wednesday, which was observed as the fourth "Gandhi Day" was 35. It included three members of the "Emergency Council." All the arrests excepting one were made for picketing of various Post Offices in the City. The following are the details of the arrests. G. P. O. 13, Mandvi 4, Mumbadevi 10, Byculia 3, Girgaum 1 and Dadar 6. Total 34.

One volunteer was arrested in the evening by the Pydhoni police while selling Congress Bulletin at Musjid Bunder.

MISS SOMJI JAILED

Miss Sofia Somji, of the Hindusthani Seva Dal (Women's Section), was sentenced, at the Mazagaon Police Court, to a year's simple imprisonment and placed in the "B" Class. The charge against her was that she disobeyed a police order against her entering Bombay without permission. The city observed a hartal.

ARRESTS AT POST OFFICE

Bombay, Wednesday. Three members of the twenty-sixth Emergency Council, nine "Red Shirts", a Congressman and a spectator, who is said to have been directing the operations on the spot. The above were arrested this morning for picketing the General Post Office and other branch offices in furtherance of to-day's Congress Programme for "Gandhi Day".

The police, who had information of the programme of celebration of the Fourth "Gandhi Day" (Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on January 4 were present on the scene. There was a large crowd of spectators also present. SHORT SPEECH.

Exactly at eleven the three members of the Emergency Council, followed by nine Congress volunteers, came in a procession from the direction of Frere Road. The volunteers carried tri-coloured flags and posted themselves at the gates of the General Post Office and the President made a short speech explaining the Congress view of the Post Office and the Government.

Before he could finish his speech the police came running and arrested the members of the Council and the volunteers. A Congressman, who was among the spectators, was also arrested on the suspicion of directing the activities at the spot.

One of the spectators, who shouted the Congress slogans, was also arrested. The crowd of nearly 300 was dispersed.

The police are still on the scene probably to prevent further picketing by Congressmen.

AT MUMBADEVI. Eight "Red Shirts", who came in two batches of five and three to picket the Mumbadevi Post Office, at 11-30, this morning, were put under arrest by the Princess Street police.

The thirtieth "dictator" of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee was arrested at Mumbadevi, for picketing the Post Office.

The principal cloth markets of the city are observing a hartal to-day.

The post offices at Mandvi, Byculia, Marbaydi, Parel and Dadar were also picketed by Congress "Red Shirts" and several arrests were made by the police.

Altogether 32 Congress arrests were made to-day.

LATER. Five "red shirt" volunteers were convicted and sentenced to day to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Osman H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

The accused were arrested yesterday by the Nagpada Police, while they were going in a procession. They were charged under section 17 (1) Cr. L.A.A.

MISS SOMJI GETS ONE YEAR

Miss Sofia Somji, who mentioned to the Court that her occupation was as a Congress volunteer, was convicted to-day by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, special magistrate, Mazagaon, under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. She was placed in the 'B' class.

She was arrested yesterday morning at the Sandhurst Road railway station (G. I. P.) for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order asking her not to return to Bombay without permission.

The police prosecutor said that she came from Bandra, where she was residing with her parents, with the intention of taking part in the celebration of fourth Gandhi Day.

DISOBEYING ORDER.

She was first arrested on January 16 last under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and detained till March 12, when she was released after an order was served on her to leave the city of Bombay and not to return without the permission of the Police Commissioner. The period of the notice was extended on April 4 to July 3 and the extension order was served upon her by Sub-Inspector Salvi of the Bombay Suburban District Police.

A head-constable, in the absence of Sub-Inspector Salvi, Bandra, stated in evidence that the extension notice was only served on the accused by Sub-Inspector Salvi in his presence and her signature was taken.

Miss Somji did not take part in the proceedings.

OCCUPATION.

When asked by the court, she gave her occupation as "a Congress volunteer."

She repeatedly informed the court that she did not wish to say anything as regards the several other questions put to her.

The magistrate: Has she got any property of her own?

Mr. Velkar: She has none. The magistrate: It is no use fining such Congress volunteers.

The Magistrate, on the evidence before him, convicted the accused under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and placed her in the 'B' class.

Herriot's Challenge To Tardieu

PARIS, May 4. M. Herriot's Socialists-Radicals have decided to challenge the Tardieu Government at Sunday's second ballot by withdrawing Socialist Radical candidates in constituencies where Socialists stand a better chance.—Reuter.

Amendment To Oath Bill Dissallowed

LONDON, May 4. Mr. MacDermot's amendment to the Irish Oath Bill has been disallowed by the Speaker of the Dail as it introduced "extraneous matters outside the scope of the Bill.—Reuter's Special.

Two Suburban Lady "Dictators" Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.) VILE PARLE, May 4. The fourth "Gandhi Day" was celebrated at Vile Parle by taking out a procession and distributing leaflets. The 28th and 29th women "dictators" of the Upanagar Satyagraha Camp and another congressman were arrested in the morning for leading the procession. The house of the 29th "dictator" was raided by the police and a search was made.

Emptying Sabarmati Jail Of Criminals

AHMEDABAD, May 4. About a 100 ordinary criminals were released from the Sabarmati Jail yesterday before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment and about 200 more will be released to-morrow.—A. P.

ATTACK ON AJMERE COMMISSIONER

Police Officer's Story Of Scuffle With Alleged Assailant

ALLAHABAD May 4. An Ajmere message says that the trial of Ramchandra Bapat, the alleged assailant of Commissioner of Ajmere, commenced on Monday before the Additional District Magistrate.

Mr. Gibson examined said that while he was coming out of the office of the Superintendent of Police on April 25. Khan Saheb Syed Ahmed, City Inspector of Police, came up to speak to him. Witness saw Bapat walking towards him from the front of the kitchen. Witness was just asking the Inspector who he was when he saw assailant pull out a revolver and aim at him. Witness continuing said: "I ran round the pillar of the verandah outside the Police Superintendent's office and then I saw Syed Ahmad who had tackled the man in a most courageous manner struggling with him on the ground. I ran up and caught accused's arm and the other men also ran up about the same time and one of them wrenched the revolver from the hands of the accused who was then secured."

REVOLVER IDENTIFIED. Mr. Gibson identified the revolver and said: "I saw the same revolver in the hands of the accused. It did not go off. I do not remember having heard any click." Witness continuing said that accused had submitted an application to him to withdraw the proceedings against him under section 110 Cr. P. C. but he did not do so.

The Inspector examined corroborated Mr. Gibson and said that he struggled with the accused and both fell down and the accused fired twice at him during the scuffle. He did not release his hold on the revolver during the scuffle. He heard two clicks but the revolver did not go off. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP Probables With Jockeys

LONDON, May 4. The following are probables with their jockeys for the Great Jubilee Handicap to be run on May 7:— LINK BOY (Dick). HILL CAT (Perryman). DOCTOR DOLITTLE (Steve Donoghue). INGLESANT (Jones). BIRTHDAY BOOK (Clifford Richards). VAMOS (Barham). GRAND SALUTE (Fred Rickaby). HURON (Nevett). COLDSTREAM (blank). PRICKET (Weston). VENTURER (Gethin). CATONINETALES (Evans). POLVERAJA (Strett). BROTHER-IN-LAW (Gordon Richards). BLANDEARNA (Dines). TOTTAIG (Smith).—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED DILATORY TACTICS IN MEERUT CASE

DEFENCE COUNSEL AND ACCUSED PROTEST AGAINST HOARE'S STATEMENT

Judge Says He Has Not Supplied Any Information

(From our Correspondent.) MEERUT, May 2. Considerable excitement was caused in the Meerut Case to-day, when Mr. Sinha, defence counsel drew the attention of the Judge to the statement made two days before by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, regarding the alleged dilatory tactics adopted by the accused and their counsel.

Mr. Sinha pointed out that the very integrity of their profession was involved, and if the misconception was not corrected, their position would become very difficult before the court. He invited His Honour's opinion on the matter, as it was the only thing that mattered to them.

ACCUSED JOIN PROTEST

Mr. Nimbkar an accused said that he had also to protest on behalf of the accused against the Secretary of State's statement made twice during the course of a month that the accused were adopting dilatory tactics on some pretext or other. Once he told Mr. Buchanan M.P. to this effect and advised him to use his influence on his friends in the Dock to speed up the trial. The Secretary of State had repeated the

Greatest Find In History

LONDON, May 4. Newhaven (Connecticut)—Three Neanderthal skeletons of adult Moustierians estimated as 75,000 years old have been found by Anglo-American Expedition near Athlit in Palestine. The Yale, Anthropologist, MacCurdy, acclaims it as the greatest find in history.—Reuter's Special.

17 Arrests At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 4. Seventeen volunteers including the seventeenth "Dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee were arrested this evening for taking out a procession in celebration of Gandhi's "Incarceration Day."—A. P.

GERMAN BANKER'S SUICIDE SENSATION

Karl Blum Throws Himself Out Of Fourth Floor Window

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED ILLEGAL FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

LONDON, May 4. Berlin.—Karl Blum, the prominent banker was instantly killed when he jumped out of the fourth-floor window of a building in which he had just been examined regarding the alleged illegal transactions in foreign currencies in violation of the Emergency Decrees.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN TAIL FAILS TO WAG

Tate Spells Havoc: Shares Spoils With Wensley

NAOMAL TOP-SCORER WITH 64; NAIDU REMAINS UNBEATEN

LONDON, May 4. In their match against Sussex which began at Hove to-day, the Indians who batted first scored 236 in their first innings.

Naomal was the top scorer with 61, Palla and Nazir Ali who contributed 47 and 44 respectively, were the other successful batsmen. Tate took 5 wickets for 34 runs and Wensley 5 for 72.

At the close of the play Sussex had scored 32 for 2 in their first venture.—Reuter.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 4.

The weather was fine but windy and the wicket soft at Hove to-day when the Indian Cricketers began their fixture against Sussex.

The following compose the Indian team against Sussex. Nazir Ali, Navle, Naomal, Naidu, Porbunder, Godambe, Palla, Lal Singh, Amarsingh, Gulam Mahomed and Colah.

Indians won the toss and opened through Nazir Ali and Navle. The first wicket fell at 14 when Navle played on to the wicket off Wensley. Naomal came next and the pair playing very cautious cricket remained together till lunch-time when the score was 85 for one wicket.

Nazirali who had scored 44 till lunch-time played a graceful game all round and hoisted the first 50 after 70 minutes' play by lifting Wensley for a sixer. Naomal had scored 25.

When play was resumed Nazir Ali was dismissed without any addition to the lunch time score. John Langridge holding him at mid-off Wensley's fifth delivery of the first over after lunch.

The outgoing batsman who had hit three fours and one six played a sound defensive game. He showed nippy footwork especially against Bowler's slow deliveries (85/2/44).

Palla now became associated with Naomal who was apparently well-set. Palla who seemed more at ease with the bowling scored faster. He was however dismissed by Duleep off Wensley after having scored 47. Naomal who was now 64 was joined by Colah and the pair carried the more to 187 without further loss when the teams adjourned for tea. Colah was not out with 12.

Thereafter however not set in and remaining Indian side was dismissed for 49 duns incidentally giving Tate the fine analysis of 5 wickets for 34 runs.

When play was resumed after tea Naomal was clean bowled by Tate without adding anything to his post-lunch total. Colah however fared better but Wensley secured his wicket after he had scored 20. Lal Singh who was top scorer in the practice match at Pelsham was cheaply dismissed for 6 runs, while Godambe and Porbunder were out for ducks.

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PAN SHOP OWNER SERIOUSLY STABBED

Sequel To Demand Of Money From Customers?

Refusal to pay for a Pan and the determination of the shop keeper to recover the price resulted in a serious stabbing affray at New Nagpada on Wednesday night.

Altat Hussein Hadz Ali, an up-country Muslim having a Pan shop in 3rd Peerkhan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay was the victim of stabbing and was removed to the J. J. Hospital with eight stab wounds on various parts of the body. He is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

PAYMENT REFUSED? It appears that at 10-30 p.m. Mahomed Jemal Shah Jemal, and Abdul Azeem, Munshi Abdul Ha-keem two young Pathans came to the shop of Altat Hussein and took two Pans. Abdul Haq, the servant of Altat Hussein who was then in the shop, demanded two pence from them but they refused payment.

An argument ensued between the servant and the two customers. In the mean while Altat Hussein the owner of the shop came on the scene and joined his servant in demanding payment.

While Altat Hussein was demanding his money Mahomed Jemal and Abdul Azeem, it is alleged, pulled him down from his shop and assaulted him. Altat ran for his life and went up the stair case of the house. The two assailants are alleged to have followed Altat and while he was on the stair case stabbed him with a knife. Altat lay down on the

STOP PRESS

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 4. Brussels.—In the first round of the Davis Cup Switzerland beat Belgium by three matches to nil.

Budapest.—In the Davis Cup first round Hungary beat Finland by three matches to nil.

Cherbourg.—With 25 tennis rackets but without the famous pigtails Mrs. Helen Willis-Moody arrived here by the Aquitania en route for French International Championships and Wimbledon. Helen decidedly believes that America will win both the Davis and Whitman Cup. Reuter.

stair case profusely bleeding. The two assailants then went up and locked themselves up in a room.

ASSAILANTS ARRESTED. Inspector Bhattacharya, Sergeant Green and Sub-Inspector Kadam of Nagpada Police proceeded to the scene of affray and put the two assailants under arrest. The police removed Altat Hussein to the J. J. Hospital where Mr. Abdul Rahim Dimtikar a J. P. and Honorary Magistrate recorded the dying deposition of Altat Hussein who identified both the assailants.

INDIANS FIRST INNINGS.

Nazir Ali c. Langridge b. Wensley	44
Navle b. Wensley	47
Palla c. Duleep b. Wensley	61
Naomal c. and b. Tate	64
Colah l.b.w. b. Wensley	72
Lal Singh b. Wensley	20
Naidu not out	25
Godambe b. Tate	9
Porbunder b Tate	0
Gulam Mahomed l.b.w. b. Tate	7
Extras	13
Total	236

Bowling analysis: Tate 5 for 34; Wensley 5 for 72.

SUSSEX FIRST INNINGS

Bowler b. Nazir Ali	8
J. Langridge, not out	15
Duleep l.b.w. Nazir Ali	7
Cornford not out	1
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wks.)	32

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 4.

Following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:— LANCASHIRE VERSUS WORCESTERSHIRE AT MANCHESTER. Lancashire 238 (Ernest Tyldesley 61, Iddon 59). Worcestershire 34 for 2.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VS. KENT AT CAMBRIDGE. Cambridge 153 (Blunden 4 for 31). Kent 58 for 3.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VERSUS YORKSHIRE AT OXFORD. Yorkshire 170 for 3 (Holmes 104 not out).

There was no play due to rain in the match between Surrey and M. C. C. at Lords.—Reuter's Special.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
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 The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." must appear in the advertisement. Advertisements must be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

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Situations Vacant.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of FOREMAN of generating station at Broach. Applicants must be competent to operate and maintain Mirries, Sulzer and Atlas Diesel Engine generating sets and their auxiliary apparatus. Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates and give details of technical training and service in similar stations and pay expected. No applications will be considered after May 12, 1932. The successful candidate should join duty in Broach immediately. Apply to THE UNITED EASTERN AGENCIES, LTD., 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. 4870

WANTED-DEPOT MANAGERS to push the sale of Tea, Sandalwood, Medicines, Stationeries, etc. Initial pocket allowance, commission and other conveniences. Stock upto Rs. 500/- allowed on credit against small investment. Apply with proper stamps stating clearly of investment and capacities. INLAND TRADERS (India) LTD., 42, Bechoola Lane, Calcutta

WANTED-CLERKS desiring service Railway and other Department. Apply for selection. Remitting Rupee one. Superintendent, Business Chamber, Delhi Shandera. R 7152

WANTED by a well-established Life Office in Bombay, a reliable INSPECTOR. Applicants stating previous experience and terms should reach Box No. 1518, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R 7158

Educational

133 QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT FOR P. W. D. AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AND MERCANTILE OFFICES. By passing Senior Book-Keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November next. Specialised 4 to 6 months' tuition for Guaranteed Success. Apply to the PRINCIPAL and EXAMINATION SECRETARY, THE GANN'S SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Aligarh. 4863

WANTED-A TUTOR to teach English with Gujarati or Urdu and needle work for one hour daily. Apply with qualifications and minimum salary to Post Box No. 4520, Bombay. R 6391

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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 1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0.
 2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0.
 3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0.
 4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING of the above Exchange will be held on SUNDAY, the 8th May, 1932, at the Exchange Hall, Marwadi Bazar, at 11-30 a.m. (B.T.) when a report of the progress so far made in the formation of the Association will be laid. The applicants for admission of membership are requested to attend bringing with them their temporary receipts issued to them.

W. T. HALAI,
 Promoter.

ARMY GHI BUYING AGENCY.

TENDERS for the appointment of GHI PURCHASING AGENT to the Army from 1st October, 1932, will be received up to the 31st May 1932 by the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, from whom tender forms and particulars can be obtained on payment "by money order" of Rupees Twenty per set. Applications for tender forms should quote Tender No. F-29 and in the case of applicants, who are not already on the Director of Contracts list should be supported by Bank and Civil references.

4854.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA.

1. New Classes for 'Diploma in Civil Engineering' or for 'Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering' commence from June, 1932.

2. Candidates for admission to the Diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and must, as a rule, be under 20 years of age:—
 (i) The Matriculation Examination or an Examination considered equivalent to the Matriculation examination.

(ii) The European High School Examination.

(iii) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.
 3. Applications for admission on the prescribed form attached to the Diploma Classes Prospectus on pages 13 and 14 together with Medical Certificate and registration fee of Rupee one should reach the Workshop Superintendent of this College on or before 10th June, 1932. Prospectus will be supplied by him to candidates upto 1st June, 1932. Postage stamps for payment of Registration fee will not be accepted.

4. A certain number of the best qualified candidates will be called to Poona for personal interview about the 20th of June 1932 when the final selection will be made and those admitted will be required to join the College immediately.

5. Candidates not called for an interview will not ordinarily be admitted. No notification to this effect will be sent to them.

SHIV NARAYAN,
 I/C. Principal.

College of Engineering,
 Poona, 3rd May, 1932.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 326 of 1930.

Re: MANGALDAS VITHALDAS SHIAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadseth Agiary Lane, Formerly a dealer in Watches and Clocks at Abdul Rehman Street under the name of Mangaldas Mansukhlal and Company until October 1929 and thereafter doing the same business at the same place under the name of Mangaldas & Co., (now under attachment) and now Unemployed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovesaid Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that Court has fixed the 2nd day of August, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1932.
 M. M. KOTHARE,
 For Insolvency Registrar.

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
 and
 IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
 (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a Meeting of the creditors of the abovesaid Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 23rd day of May, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
 Dated this 4th day of May, 1932.
 M. J. DIVECHA,
 Liquidator.
 4873

NOTICE.

To, The CREDITORS,
 of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat appointed under the Composition Deed, dated 23rd July, 1930, have declared a first dividend of five annas in the rupee and paid the same to a large body of the Creditors of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat. There are however a few Creditors who have not yet accepted or signified their assent to the Composition Deed dated 23rd April, 1930, or proved their claims to the satisfaction of the Trustees. The Trustees now intend to declare a second dividend. The said Creditors are therefore hereby finally notified that unless within one month from the date hereof, they prove their claims and receive the first dividend from the Trustees, the Trustees will proceed to declare and pay the second dividend without reserving anything for the said Creditors and the said Creditors will not thereafter be entitled to claim any dividend from the Trustees.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1932.
 MALVI RANCHOODAS & CO.,
 Trustees' Attorneys.
 4897

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
 AUCTIONEERS.
 123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT A HEALTH RESORT NEAR BOMBAY.

Sale of two bungalows, known as the "Rosary" and "Octagon" at Mahabeshwar with furniture therein on SUNDAY, the 15th May, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1696 of 1930 (H. H. Wadia and another v/s. Hornumji Sorabji Dubash and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Order made therein on the 19th day of May, 1931.

ALL that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring thirty guntas or thereabouts situate on Mahabeshwar Hill, bearing Nos. 97 and 97A on a map or plan of the said Mahabeshwar Hill deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara together with the two bungalows and out-houses standing thereon and known as the "Rosary" and "Octagon" with furniture, pots and pans therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Court Receiver, High Court, at 133, Esplanade Road, or his attorneys Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, at 56, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 908 BALES COTTON BROACH, PUNJAB, AMERICAN BENGAL AND KALAJIN.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th May 1932 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Market by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovesaid cotton that were salvaged from the late fire that occurred in the Godown No. E 58 of Messrs. Khimjee Vishram & Co.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser. Will be sold at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

with
 PHILLIPS HOLMES
 SYLVIA SIDNEY FRANCES DEE
 A PARAMOUNT SUPER ATTRACTION

Produced by the Master
 JOSEPH von STERNBERG
 (Who made "MOROCCO" and "DISHONOURED")

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

My office is the boudoir of an ultra-conservative society woman. I am secretary, dancing partner, nurse and debutante confessor. I tell what I see—in

"SECRETS OF A SECRETARY"

with
 CLAUDETTE COLBERT
 HERBERT MARSHALL
 GEORGES METAXA
 A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

THE EMPRESS

DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME OF M-G-M. MASTERPIECES.
 Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY

IN GAY MADRID

with
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Colebas, 24th " 8th June

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Wage-Cut in Lancashire

OWNERS DECIDE TO GIVE NOTICE

LONDON, May 3.

The Central Committee of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association meeting at Manchester, has decided to give notice to the employees to terminate the wages and hours agreements reached with the operatives in 1919.

The decision was the outcome of the unanimous pool of the local organisations.

The matter of giving requisite notice at suitable times was left to a sub-committee.

It is thought that this action will result in individual agreements among the firms concerned and it is anticipated in some quarters that an attempt will be made to bring about a reduction of wages.—Reuter.

DEARER HATS FOR WOMEN

Tariff Changes in Australia

CANBERRA, May 3.

The Federal Minister of Trade, Mr. H. S. Gullett, has tabled tariff alteration in the House of Representatives, increasing the duties on various cotton yarns, and reducing the duties on wool and felt hoods used in women's hats, dressing and excavating machinery and woven piece-goods used for manufacturing neckties.—Reuter.

TWO MONTHS TIN HOLIDAY

And 40 P. C. Less Production

LONDON, May 4.

A reduction of the International Tin Quota to 40 per cent. of the standard and two months' production holiday are embodied in the proposals which the London Council of Tin Producers have unanimously adopted at a special meeting according to the "Financial Times".

The scheme provides that the production of all participating countries shall be suspended from June 1 for two consecutive months or in the alternative the quota will be restricted to 13 1/3 per cent. in the months of June, July and August. Production thereafter shall be resumed at the rate of forty per cent. of the standard and continue thus until the price has averaged £200 for a month when the quota of production shall be advanced to 50 per cent.

The above arrangements are conditional upon the International Tin Pool increasing its minimum selling price to £200 per ton and maintenance of the quota at 50 per cent. until the Pool has released one-third of its tin holdings. Such releases beginning when with the quota at fifty per cent. the price has averaged £200 per ton for a month. The remaining two-thirds of the Pool's holdings will be released when tin has averaged £220 per ton for a month.—Reuter's Special Service.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 4.
 In full-pressed Since 1st Sept. Yester. This day. year.
 Bales. 99,729
 Khandesh 66 113,139
 Central India 189 73,747
 Barot and Nagar 54 20,220
 Hyderabad-Gaorani 1,012 206,612
 Berar 67,326
 Central Provinces

Total Comras 1,321 550,773
 Dholler 239 161,380
 N.W. Provinces 26,801
 Rajputana 479 50,208
 Sind-Punjab 138,955
 Broach 2,202 190,023
 Coompta & Dharwar 488 24,200
 Western-Northern 10 15,627
 Cooanada 4
 Timnevelly and 103 3,235
 Canbodia 2,256
 Persian 10,104 178,579
 Egyptian and 31 100,248
 African 318
 Comilla, Burma & other sorts
 Total 14,77 1,589,617

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th April.
 In full-pressed Yester. This day. year.
 Bales. 775 101,406
 Europe 3,660 550,697
 Japan & China 28,188
 Coast Ports 133,787
 Up-country by Rail 8,202
 Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan
 Total 4,429 822,270

"HONOUR SLAYING TRIAL"

Mrs. Massie To Give Evidence

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 2.

Honolulu.—Mrs. Massie, who gave evidence for the defence in "Honour Slaying Trial" is to give evidence in another trial at the same Court House, this time for the prosecution.

Four natives who with the dead Kahahawai, had assaulted her, are to be retried. Kelly, the prosecutor in the "Honour Slaying" trial is to prosecute the natives with the co-operation of Mrs. Massie.

REVENUE TAX ON RUBBER

NEW YORK, May 3.

It is estimated that the Treasury deficit will be two billion three-hundred million dollars at the conclusion of the first ten months of the fiscal year.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday proposed an import tax of five cents to ten cents per pound on rubber as a purely revenue-raising rather than a tariff measure. It is estimated that a five per cent tax will yield fifty millions annually. However, the position at present is obscure pending further details of the proposal.

Prices on the rubber exchange this morning gained strength.—Reuter.

TIN CUT APPROVED

LONDON, May 3.

The International Tin Committee's recommendation for a 20,000 ton cut in production has been accepted by Bolivia, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Nigeria. The cut will be effective from June 1.—Reuter.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 4.
 Saugor, Berge, Houson.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.
 Bussano, Pearson, Murrinago, City of Corinth, Penbury, Calcutta.

Varela, Carter, Busrah, Nalders, Harrison, China.

LOADING.

May 4.
 Steamer Bankura for Busrah. Steamer Nalders for China.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Valdera.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English Mail steamer Nalders is expected to arrive here to-day at about 1 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and 23 passengers and home she will sail for China at about 10 a.m. on the same day.

S.S. Saugor.—The steamer Saugor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Houston with a cargo of cotton.

S.S. Bussano.—The J. & F. Coy.'s steamer Bussano, will sail to-day for Murrinago, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Varela.—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Corinth.—The F. F

The "Talkie Treatment"

Some Factors Missed

Every work of dramatic fiction must contain a "third factor" against which story and plot can be thrown for the sake of that contrast and emphasis without which drama cannot vitally exist. This third factor is not necessarily the theme, though it is convenient, for purposes of dramatic economy, to make it so. Where it is not the theme it is identifiable as background or atmosphere, and it may be either explicit or implicit. There have been many films packed with "background" that did not appear on the screen.

An excellent current example of a film with an "implicit" background is Herbert Wilcox's "Good-Night, Vienna!" in which Vienna does not appear from beginning to end. The entire atmosphere is supplied by the spectator's understanding of what is called the "Viennese tradition," which we understand so well that we have accepted without question a score of films based on the contrast between pre-war and post-war Vienna, and the assumption that all social orders were reversed when the Hapsburg monarchy was overthrown.

Only von Stronchshin, as far as I am aware, has ever used the "Viennese tradition" for thematic purposes. In all other cases it has done duty as background—my "third factor."

Many dramatists, and nearly all novelists are ignorant not only of the possibilities contained in the exploitation of themes, but also of the rudimentary uses of background.

The spectator's or reader's imagination, of course, does the work for them, but it is an inferior work of art, in my judgement, and certainly an inferior commercial product, that leaves the background to the client's imagination.

Whenever I hear it said or suggested that such-and-such a dramatic issue depends for its effect on the spectator's imagination, I always have the feeling, perhaps not invariably justified, that someone is dodging hard work.

THE CARTOON PRINCIPLE
Let us, in this article, put the theme aside, and consider only the uses of background for the purpose of securing dramatic contrast, though in so doing we cannot altogether avoid the thematic issues that may be involved, because some backgrounds, such as cathedrals and casinos, though impressively solid, are little more than embodiments of purely thematic ideas.

A cathedral, no matter how it may be presented, is an idea in stone, and the spectator's mind cannot be diverted from the idea which the cathedral embodies. Nor can his mind be diverted from the idea of gambling associated with a casino.

A very good illustration of the uses of "third factor" for background purposes, and of the dramatic possibilities inherent in the process, is contained in the work of the newspaper cartoonists, such as "Strube," "Low," and "Poy," who obtain all their best effects by violence of contrast. writes Mr. G. A. Atkinson in "Era."

A cartoon of the Prime Minister as an oceanian, pulling a boat against a strong stream, is the kind of thing that might appear in "Punch," and carries a certain dramatic effect, because we see Mr. MacDonald heroically struggling against a tide of difficulties, but "Poy" and the others would not present it in that way. They would seize an idea which happened to be topical, such as the "Varsity Boat Race," and use it as the basis of the political moral, the effect of the "third factor," in that case, being the contrast between the political issue and the tradition associated with the "Varsity struggle."

Bringing two dissociated ideas together necessarily makes for dramatic contrast, and it is so simple and so effective that the wonder is that it is so frequently overlooked.

Moscow never overlooks it, and exploits it with almost infantile ingenuity. The episodes in "Storm Over Asia," in which pictures of an English colonel's wife dressing for dinner are contrasted with pictures of a Chinese devil-dancer making up for her performance, and the episodes in "The End of St. Petersburg," in which pictures of men dying in the trenches are contrasted with pictures of stockbrokers calling the odds, are obviously related to the most simple phase of cartoon journalism; though in "high-brow" circles they are regarded as intellectual achievements.

Suburban folk are quite frequently presented as being dis-

buffoonery, but if I produced the same episode in Moscow I should come home with a reputation for profound political thought.

The gulf between the two viewpoints is very wide, as it is in political cartoons based on the same idea, but appearing in newspapers opposed in politics.

The politician is either a hero or a villain, and some violent contrast is sought to emphasise either viewpoint.

DIFFERENCES OF VIEWPOINT
Few film directors pay attention to differences of viewpoint when they seek to emphasise a dramatic contrast, though practically every director of experience can be relied on to grasp the viewpoint of a scene in which no dramatic contrast is involved.

Let me illustrate that for the benefit of the numerous people who write to me for advice on scenario construction.

Suppose you take such an incident as that of a drunken man rolling down the village street.

A teetotaler who saw him would be pained. A temperance reformer would be profoundly and actively shocked. An habitual drunkard, who happened to be sober, might be conceivably conscience-stricken by the sight. The moderate drinker might be mildly amused, or slightly grieved. The policeman at the corner would officially prepare himself for any emergency that might arise. The man's wife, if she saw him, would be horrified. And so on.

As a matter of fact, and as any film director would tell you, there is only one really dramatic viewpoint in the episode.

It is the viewpoint of the drunken man, as he contemplates a mutable and treacherous world.

I am speaking of Europe. In America the incident would be complicated by the Prohibition angle, in which case our intoxicated friend becomes a thematic character.

In that perfectly simple example we have one of the most complex problems of film-direction—the viewpoint.

I had a personal illustration of that difficulty the other morning, when I happened to be standing on a railway platform beside a couple of platelayers, who were reading the company's notice about the removal of the official embargo on holidays abroad.

There was, as you see, a dramatic contrast—two humble workmen, and the possibilities of foreign travel.

I waited, almost a quiver with curiosity, to hear what they would say.

One said: "Jack, you may now take the missis abroad." The other said: "Yes, and so the game goes on."

A film director who wished to reproduce that incident on the screen would be at once "stumped" by the viewpoint, though for democratic reasons he would probably come down on the side of the man who thought that it was just a "game."

ORIENTATING THE VIEW.

This question of viewpoint, correctly called "orientation" in relation to atmosphere or background, becomes highly important when one considers that my disgruntled platelayer's frame of mind probably represents a viewpoint largely held among the masses.

How would he "react" to a drama of Monte Carlo, a place that cannot be separated from the idea of extravagant gambling?

Monte Carlo is associated in the public mind with reckless spending, sensuous lives, mad suicides, unexpected wealth, and various aspects of national and religious sentiment, in addition to a certain idea of "swank" inseparable from the Riviera atmosphere. It is a "wicked" place to some and a paradise to others.

That is a singular orientation in which to cast a drama, and it would probably be desirable for the director to touch on every aspect of the viewpoints involved, through the media of characterisation.

Paris is another example of difficult orientation, especially from the American viewpoint, and difficulties more or less crucial occur with such backgrounds as Suburbia, the "urf, Mayfair Cockneydom, rusticity, industrial conditions, historical considerations, county life, and numerous other atmospheres on which viewpoints vary.

Suburbia, which seems to have such concrete significance, is almost an abstraction. "Suburban" to one section of the community, is an adjective of contempt. To another section it conveys a suggestion of settled bliss.

Suburban folk are quite frequently presented as being dis-



National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre

cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

quire whether his philosophy is acceptable to the majority of people. It is foolish to entrust sentiment to a cynic, or war to a defeatist, but that kind of blunder happens every day in film production.

There was a recent instance in this country, in which a producer handed a story, which turned on the aristocratic principle, to a writer who was full of private reasons for revenging himself on the aristocratic principle, with screen results that were an outrage on decency.

Calamities of that kind could not happen under the "jury system" of scenario preparation—"Era".

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

SERIOUS QUESTIONS OF THE SCREEN INDUSTRY TO BE DISCUSSED AT OTTAWA

The information published elsewhere from a correspondent of the "Era," the well-known British Weekly, indicates, as he says, "the temper" in which the forthcoming Conference at Ottawa will meet. He says that "it is a foregone conclusion that when the Imperial Conference meets at Ottawa during the next few weeks it will recommend legislation that will result in a Quota being established in favour of British films in all our Dominions and Dependencies. The Quota may vary in different territories, but in all territories it will be put actively in operation."

The number of talkie-equipped theatres in the British Empire, including those in the British Isles, is nearly eight thousand. The number will soon increase and increase very rapidly. British screen interests are consequently thinking of central organisations which with all these theatres in view, could co-ordinate matters like the rentals, censorship film selection and distribution expenses. In fact the demand for such organisations has ceased to be merely debated. It is recognised as an urgent necessity.

The sectional organisations in Britain such as the Film-Group of the Federation of British Industries or the British United Film Producers' Corporation, are believed to be unsuitable to meet the international situation likely to be developed after the Ottawa Conference decisions.

Britain will certainly make itself heard and the demands of its screen industry will be effectively

contented with their lot, and as pining for a larger life, but it is probably truer to say that the most damnable aspect of Suburbia is its complacent outlook. There are probably more satisfied people in Suburbia than anywhere else.

Which is the correct viewpoint for screen purposes? It would be very difficult to say, and the wise director would probably take care to include every viewpoint if his film were orientated in Suburbia.

THE CASE OF MR. SHERIFF.
There is an excellent example of this "background" difficulty, where Suburbia is concerned, in R. C. Sheriff's novel, "The Fortnight in September," much of the significance of which is contained in that word "The," because to the suburban family in the story "The Fortnight" is "the" fortnight of the year.

It is a detailed, vivid, and penetrating study of the way in which the entire lives of a suburban couple, with three children, revolve round those two precious weeks by the sea.

The panorama is as clear as photograph and the character analysis is exact to a shade. Many people would probably be bored by it, because, although all that happiness is of tremendous consequence to the principals, the principals themselves are of no consequence except as types of a multitude.

Mr. Sheriff, whose work shows that he knows little of, or perhaps is not interested in, thematic construction, would have made a much better job of the affair if he had introduced a theme to illustrate the part that small-time Suburbia really plays in the scheme of things.

He could have shown, for example, how financiers and profiteers juggle with the lives of the thousands of clerical drudges typified in the character of his hero, the

BRITAIN INSISTS ON QUOTA

Is Hollywood Doomed?

It is a foregone conclusion that when the Imperial Conference meets at Ottawa during the next few weeks it will recommend legislation that will result in a Quota being established in favour of British films in all our Dominions and Dependencies.

The Quota may vary in different territories, but in all territories it will be put actively in operation. That is certainly the temper in which the Conference will meet as far as films are concerned, and it may be taken for granted that much will be said about the kind of British films needed in Britain overseas writes a correspondent in the "Era".

We did not know whether the British film industry, as a whole, has given any thought to what may result from this Conference, but it seems to us to raise numerous considerable problems.

The number of talkie-equipped theatres in the British Empire, including these islands, is probably not far short of 8,000, and is increasing rapidly.

There should be some kind of central distribution organisation which would take all these theatres into view, for the purpose of co-ordinating such matters as rentals, censorship, film selection and distribution expenses.

We are aware that there are in existence organisations which cover some of the ground, such as the Film-Group of the Federation of British Industries, and the recently-formed British United Film Producers' Corporation, but we doubt if they have quite the constitution and scope that we have in mind, and there is a risk that organisations of a semi-official character may concentrate too much on the cultural aspects of British films.

We do not say that that is the case, but we indicate it as a possibility.

Then there is the problem of dealing with the situation that will certainly arise if the installation of an Imperial Quota results in the production of a flood of inferior films in the Dominions concerned.

We do not wish to see repeated in Britain overseas the financial scandals that followed the passing of our own Quota Act.

There should be some means or controlling that situation, and bringing our own production, experience, and resources to the aid of the Dominions.

It should be possible, with proper organisation, for Britain to sponsor the production of films in the Dominions, and thus bring all Imperial resources into play for production purposes.

These are serious questions, but they do not seem to be seriously discussed, and as the problems may descend on us with suddenness it is as well to be prepared for them.

We suggest to our major producing companies that they should sink their differences, whatever they may be, and keep themselves well advised on the Ottawa Conference.

There is another great British boom coming, which, properly controlled, will carry them into all the markets of the world. That brings us to the curious position of Hollywood, already not far from financial 'extremis'.

Hollywood is now living almost wholly on the English-speaking market, but with a large and increasing production of that market passing out of its grasp, and home competition fighting indus-

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E. of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakim Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakim Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite. His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly."—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

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SHOULD THE JOBBER BE RETAINED?

ANALYSIS OF WHITLEY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(By B. B. JOSHI.)
II*

The fact that jobbers are responsible for technical training of workers should not lead one to blame them. It is necessary that workers must be trained for the job they are to perform and there must be some body to show them how to improve. In the absence of any technical school or technically trained supervising staff for which the indifference of higher officials is responsible, the jobber has automatically become their teacher since the history of cotton mills in India.

Some of the cotton mills till to-day entertain superior staff hardly able to read and write. In early days of the textile industry when any cloth or yarn was sold and efficiency was not the problem looming large it was possible for the half-educated staff to get on. The owners not being completely conversant with the interior working of mills were not able to understand the exact situation regarding factory management and labour. All work was done on second hand information; they used to get from the experts and the so-called supervisory staff. It was but natural that the supervising staff of the above character to act as they liked as they were certainly allowed job-work.

"UBIQUITOUS"

The Whitley commission remarks that the jobber is ubiquitous in the Indian Factory System. This is true in every respect. A jobber as stated above is a 'skilled workman' in charge of a certain section of machinery and is held responsible for production, repairs and general upkeep of this section. He is also held responsible for the work of men employed under him and he is required to answer for any good or bad work to his immediate superior. This position of jobber, it seems to me cannot be dispensed with as it has worked for the considerably long period of nearly 75 years but it is essential that theoretical training in machinery should be imparted to jobbers, (1) through the medium of part time or Night-School, (2) through the employment of technically trained supervising staff who would certainly be a constant source of knowledge to them.

Certain powers which are vested in jobbers can only be taken

Previous article appeared on the 3rd instant.

away from them by friendly feeling and not by coercion. The former method may take a longer time but it appears a surer one while the latter one is a quicker method but before success can be achieved strikes lock-outs and similar troubles must be faced. A technically trained man with a broad vision certainly understands the nature of workers and by his employment alone the indifference towards the workers that existed and can be still seen in some quarters may be completely done away with.

WHY THE WORKER IS LISTLESS

The Indian worker is required to be studied properly especially in cases of cotton mills where the operators are mere wage earners and not interested in the profits of the Company or its good or bad working. The worker thinks that he is a mere machine to produce surplus value and has no other motive than the fear of hunger and penalties. So he is working firstly not to be fined and secondly, not to be thrust out of doors.

In the system of piece work wages in cotton mills he is perfectly aware that he has no fear of being dismissed suddenly unless for serious acts. He is not materially interested in doing the greatest amount of work as he does not care whether the factory or Mill in which he is employed earns, or not, as he thinks he is not a partner in the profits that the concern is going to make. He understands his position is not like that of the share-holders and agents. For him, to occupy himself with slowness calculated merely to avoid too harsh rebukes from the supervisors is too often the line of action. Consequently instead of performing his work with activity and intelligence he is satisfied himself with employing his time more or less heedlessly.

LINE OF IMPROVEMENT

This being the workers' mentality it is sometimes difficult to carry out certain propositions in the interest of the mills. In order to interest the worker in his work and the concern some approved and successfully experimented measures, hitherto untried in India like profit sharing, co-partnership, time study, and differential wages should be adopted whenever and whenever possible. Anyhow, in my opinion no useful purpose would be served by doing away with the jobbers. The commission has stated that higher posts should be filled by men within the industry, and naturally a weaver would desire to go higher and should be

taken up in order of merit. The only need that can be emphasized once again here is for their technical training for which a combined effort on the part of municipality, employers' organisations and Government is absolutely essential.

LABOUR OFFICERS.

As regards corruption it does exist to a certain extent. The only way to reduce bribery is greater education. It appears difficult to stamp out bribery even after the employment of labour officers so far as cotton mills are concerned. The Commission on page 24 state, "The present power of the jobber is given by the employer who permits him to select or engage labour and to influence or procure its dismissal. We advocate for all factories the exclusion of the jobber from the engagement and dismissal of labour. This can best be achieved by the employment of labour officers, and this is the course we recommend wherever the scale of factory permits it."

I think this would not work successfully in cotton mills. When a new head of the department is brought in any Mills, it is probable in most of the cases that it would not be possible for him to retain his position and show efficiency until he brings his own workers either jobbers or fitters, whatever one call them. New workers can only be brought in by dismissing some of the old ones never caring for their length of service, proficiency, etc. An honest and straight-forward labour officer would not permit his and there would be a conflict which may result in loss to the concern. If the labour officer joins hands with jobbers the bribery would be ten-fold than what might be existing now.

Moreover, there are few chances of bribery being traced in case of only one person but if there are several there is a chance of leakage and sometimes the facts might be revealed. The employment of a labour officer when already there is a head of the department, whose direct superior is the General-Manager is just like making two rivals meet. It is the selection of the head of the department that looms large so far as the question of bribery, appointment and dismissals of workers and general efficiency is concerned.

In my opinion it is the trained technical staff that would smoothen the matters a little, provided they are made to study the workers properly. I do not think it will be out of place here to mention that Institutions where technical students receive education should revise their courses and impart training on general subjects such as trade union movement, the economic position of workers, their status, etc., along with education in technical subjects which requires to be completely overhauled.

(To be continued.)

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INDIA WILL NOT WAIT

The Anglo-Indian Press is mobilising its forces in support of immediate grant of provincial autonomy and the British traders in India have also loudly proclaimed their resolve to agree to these proposals, with the usual safeguards, whether India wants them or not. India ought to be aware of any scheme which Anglo-Indians are resolved to thrust down their throats. In an interview published in the London "Times" Sir Padamji Ginwalla's services have been enlisted in this regard and he, after expatiating on the virtues of Imperial Preference, says that it is not yet too late for the Government to find an alternative to the federal scheme "which may be put into immediate practice, until Federation becomes a practical proposition." The meaning of this is perfectly simple, and that is, since the federal scheme has been delayed owing to many circumstances for which nobody but the Government is responsible, the insistent Indian demand for full self-government is to be put off by the grant of provincial autonomy. This stop-gap arrangement is to take the place of the present diarchy, in the Provinces, and is to be considered as the second instalment of reforms, after due examination of India by the Simon Commission. It had better be plainly understood that nobody in India will look at such a scheme for a moment.

TOO LATE IN THE DAY.

If we read Sir Padamji's interview in the light of the comments of the "Times" the meaning is obvious. The journal, which generally speaks for the India Office, says that the issue is whether "provincial autonomy should form part of one great comprehensive measure with precedence in actual operation." This means that provincial autonomy is to come first, while the quest for a scheme which will give a modicum of central responsibility is to continue indefinitely. The scheme for reforms by instalments must be rejected summarily. The Indian demand is simple and that is self-government, not by instalments but immediately. It is too late in the day to suppose that the country can be pacified by provincial autonomy. The present delay has been mainly due to the position taken up by the Government and their many allies, the foreign capitalists and Indian communalists. If the British Cabinet is genuinely anxious to see a peaceful India in the shortest possible

time, it must end this heart-breaking procrastination, whether it is intentional or fortuitous.

BAIT FOR MODERATES.

Sir Padamji, unintentionally perhaps, has allowed himself to be made an instrument of the sinister anti-Indian propaganda in England by urging that provincial autonomy should be granted as a temporary measure. Such a scheme will fail to satisfy even the Moderates, willing as they are usually to be satisfied with any crumbs that may fall from the tables of their rulers. The "Times" avoids the crucial point when it writes that "responsibility at the centre should not merely be held out as a possible reward for the good behaviour of the provinces, but building in the provinces should be set in hand as a part of a single settled architectural design." This is no doubt a bait to the Moderates, but we do not think they will rise to it. The most important and operative part of the whole thing lies in the words "precedence in actual operation" of the comprehensive scheme. The scheme for provincial autonomy has been on the tapis for a long time, but because the late Government fully realised its inadequacy to satisfy Indian public opinion it was held back. Those who are looking for piecemeal reforms to pacify India are merely asking for trouble and for a further spell of intensive agitation which will not be in the interest of any one.

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

The Government are entirely to blame for the unjustifiable delay that has occurred in the preparation of a federal scheme. The Viceroy chose to declare war on the Congress and he has encouraged the Princes in delaying a decision and putting forward impossible conditions. The Princes, who have only one-third of the area under them and about one-fourth of the population, ask for nearly half the seats in the two legislatures. For Indian Nationalists to agree to this would be political lunacy. Lord Sankey has been telling the public that a Committee in England is now preparing a scheme and he describes the inordinate delay as the intransigence of Mahatma Gandhi. He and his friends may have persuaded themselves to believe this but they cannot persuade anyone else to do so nor will they persuade anyone in this country to believe that there is any justification or excuse for asking British India to wait because Princes and Communalists are intransigent.

Trying To Hustle Us

We have before us the text of a circular letter addressed by the Government of India to the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies in the country on the subject of Imperial Preference and India's attitude towards it. There are certain features in the letter which savour of an attempt to hustle the country into accepting the principle of Preference. It holds out an implied threat that if India does not soon make a trade agreement with Britain, she will have to reckon with a high tariff wall erected against her in that country. After this the letter asks for a considered reply by the 1st of May, though it is dated 6th April. It will be remembered that the Import Duties Act recently passed by the "National" Government of Britain has imposed a general duty of 10 per cent on all goods imported into

the United Kingdom with certain exceptions and has empowered the Government to impose additional duties hereafter. The Act also provides that goods produced or manufactured in the Dominions and India will, until the 15th November, 1932, be free of the general duty of 10 per cent and also of any additional duty authorised by the Act.

CNE-SIDED

Referring to this exception made in favour of India and the Dominions, the Government of India say in their circular letter:

"Dominion and Indian products have been given free entry into the United Kingdom for a period of eight-and-a-half months, and the object of this provision is to give an opportunity to each country in the Empire, if it so wishes to enter into a trade agreement with the United Kingdom. If no such agreement is made with India, His Majesty's Govern-

ment in the United Kingdom will be free after the date mentioned above to impose on all imports from India any duty authorised by the Act.

Britain's freedom to impose any taxes on Indian goods even before November next is undeniable. It is equally undeniable that it will not pay her to tax heavily Indian food-stuffs and raw products. The pity of it is that India has not the same measure of freedom to impose any taxes on British goods whenever necessary in her own interests. That is why India has made it her first and foremost concern to win that freedom.

INDIA'S INTEREST.

Many commercial bodies have already issued public statements on India's attitude towards Imperial Preference. Most of them have either condemned the principle of preference in its application to India or have stated that it is yet too early for India to express any opinion on a question the solution of which depends on various other and allied questions that are still awaiting a solution. Even a body like the Bombay Millowners' Association, which was expected by some to support Imperial Preference in return for special protection for Indian textiles against Japanese competition, says in its reply to Government's letter, that the "Indian public cannot be expected to pronounce an opinion either on the principle of Imperial Preference or its application; to existing circumstances, until reliable data are available, which would clearly establish the advantages to be gained by India by reciprocal trading agreements between the two countries." It may be added that interests other than those of the two countries are also involved in any scheme of Indo-British agreement. India must surely think of her economic and political relations with her non-British customers, though that point of view may not be adequately appreciated by the present Government of India.

QUITE CLEAR

Prof. P. A. Wadia sounds a note of warning saying that, while "India is struggling for freedom from the domination of Great Britain, it is not politically a sound policy for her to draw down on herself the ill-will of other nations in a period of political evolution like the one she is passing through at present." It is clear to the most casual observer that public opinion in India is either against the very principle of Imperial Preference or against committing the country to the principle before she is free to safeguard herself against any possible bad effects, political or economic, arising from accepting the principle.

SWADESHI AND INSURANCE

The Indian correspondent of "The Policy Holder," a British insurance journal, writes to that paper stating: "I understand 48 organisations in Bengal have been declared unlawful by the Government because of anti-British propaganda. The British insurance companies in Bengal should send a deputation to the Governor of the Province with the object of getting him to declare the Indian Insurance Institute of Calcutta an unlawful organisation for its avowed anti-British propaganda." We do not think that the British insurance companies in Bengal will thank the correspondent for this malicious suggestion. They will certainly not venture to act upon it as thereby they would be doing the greatest disservice to themselves. As regards the Indian Insurance Institute, it is a well-known body whose sole aim is to promote Indian insurance. It seems it has succeeded remarkably in Bengal, thanks mainly to the nation-wide enthusiasm for Swadeshi.

IMPLICATIONS OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE?

Has The Ideal Of Empire Economic Unity Succeeded?

(By M. C. MUNSHI.)

The question of Imperial Preference has once again cropped up as a live issue in view of the approaching Ottawa Conference, and also in the announcement of the terms of reference of the Tariff Board in connection with the enquiry into the textile industry. We may note that it is for the first time that the question of imports from Great Britain as against those from other countries has been specifically ordered to be investigated by the Tariff Board. This is the one industry in which Great Britain has so much at stake in India.

EARLIER ATTEMPTS.

Imperial Preference has made periodic appearances as a live issue in public affairs in India during the present century. It was first raised in Lord Curzon's time. In 1903, then at the first Imperial Conference in 1907 and again at the War Conference in 1917. After the Conventional grant of "fiscal autonomy" to India the problem entered a new phase which was emphasised by the Fiscal Commission (1921-22). Two years later preference was adopted so far as the new protective duties on steel were concerned. Though the question was generally raised at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926, it remained in the background in India till the 1930 Act giving temporary protection to cotton piecegoods. The memories of the passage of that Act are still fresh. At the Imperial Conference which met in the autumn of 1930, the question was postponed for discussion at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932 which is to meet at Ottawa.

GROWTH OF THE IDEA.

Historically speaking Imperial Preference has grown out of the Old Colonial System. There is, however, one important distinction. While the older system meant the foisting of a particular policy

by the mother country Imperial Preference is a voluntary contribution of the daughter-nations towards the solution of Empire problems. Secondly, it is a politico-economic question in which the sentiment of the Empire plays no small part. I propose to analyse it briefly, as far as possible from the strict economic point of view.

TWO ASPECTS.

It will be easy to understand that the policy of Imperial Preference means at attempt to meet two very different trends in the economic situation of the world. On the one hand, by the close of the 19th century "the magnificent episode" of the industrial supremacy of England was nearly over, and other countries had taken long strides in the industrial field. England, therefore, had to attempt a solution of the problem raised by the closing, actual and potential, of the foreign markets. On the other hand those very colonies whose several markets had made for the rise of British industries and commerce were becoming industrialised. They erected tariff walls and at the same time wanted to dispose of their agricultural products. In the fierce competition which ensued in the industrial world, the best hope of those countries lay in the security of markets and such security was eagerly sought for.

Canada took the lead in 1897 in initiating a policy of favouring imports from Great Britain, and later from all the parts of the Empire.

FOUR TYPES OF PREFERENCE.

During the course of the last 35 years, four different forms of the policy have been developed. (I) Tariff Preference—the most important of all these methods, a discriminatory import duty, which is outside the pale of the most favoured nation clause.

(II) Administrative Preference—i.e. preference to Empire-made

goods by public bodies in their requirements.

(III) Preference resulting from investment—the investing country laying down a condition for the preference of Empire goods.

(IV) Voluntary Preference—which results mainly from the propaganda work done by the Empire Marketing Board established in 1926 and reorganised in 1930.

For our purpose it would be useful to analyse carefully the first of these forms of preferences, the others are of no great importance to India.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF 1930.

The next Conference of Ottawa is really an extension of the Imperial Conference of 1930. The heavy agenda of that Conference precluded it from dealing with economic questions adequately. One representative after another pointed out that the economic problem was perhaps the most important one that was facing them and that it, therefore, needed a further treatment. They also pointed out that they were meeting under a period of severe economic depression in which all the countries of the Empire were engulfed.

The British Government made no statement of their policy during the second plenary session, but at the meeting of the Heads of the Delegations on November 13, it was pointed out that while Britain's economic position precluded a policy which would injure her foreign trade, she undertook to continue the then existing preferential duties for a period of three years, and to reconstitute the Empire Marketing Board and the Imperial Economic Committee. It was later resolved that "the Economic Section of the Conference be adjourned to meet at Ottawa. In the meanwhile the Empire Governments were to make a close examination of the vari-

(Continued on next page.)

Notes of the Day

Shade of Tilak!

The attempt to start an Aman Sabha at Pooná by Jagannath Maharaj Pundit, a ward of the late Lokamanya, failed owing to the attack led by the Pooná Liberals. We do not know why Pooná wants an Aman Sabha, when there is a Liberal organisation whose work is greatly supplemented by the Deccan Sabha, both serving the country in their own way. It is stated that the move was an official one, and no doubt, the eloquent speeches of both Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. Kanat must have convinced the audience that it was unnecessary to replace the Liberal League by any other association just at the moment. The meeting, ultimately decided to join the Swadeshi League, which has not yet been banned by an Ordinance. We cannot say anything about this future, since the Secretary of State has been telling the Commons that the present policy is to continue, until the desired results are achieved. But how are the mighty fallen! The Lokamanya would turn in his grave to see his great work in Pooná brought to its present passé.

Depressed Classes Congress
The All-India Depressed Classes Congress that was to be held some days ago at Kante in the Central Provinces has often been postponed to suit the convenience of Dr. Ambedkar and certain other leaders of the community. But it is now said that it is yet uncertain if the Congress will be held at all. The uncertainty is said to be due to the organisers of the Congress, who belong to Dr. Ambedkar's party and support the London Minorities Pact and separate electorates, finding considerable opposition to the Pact in the province. On the other hand, the Raja-Moonje Pact, it is said, is daily receiving more and more support from all quarters. Whether the contending parties come to a previous agreement or not, it is necessary that the Congress should be held and be open to all the sects and sub-sects among the Depressed Classes.

Aided Dispensaries.
The Bombay Municipal Corporation has hardly done bare justice to the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at Kamatipura by throwing out the proposal to reduce the annual grant to the Hospital from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 1,200. So long as medical relief in the city is one of the principal obligations of the Corporation, it is necessary to provide for that relief either through its own dispensaries or through aided ones. The latter are decidedly more economical, especially if they follow the indigenous Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine. It is, therefore, a fallacious argument that Mr. Taisree urged against the continuance of the full grant to the Kamatipura Hospital, that, as the Corporation maintains several dispensaries of its own, it is not right for it to give aid to other institutions. It would be as unreasonable to say that, because the Corporation or the Government conduct schools of their own, they should not give any grants in aid to other institutions.

Charity Begins At Home

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a matter of great congratulation that Sir Dorab Tata has donated 3 crores for charitable purposes and 25 lakhs for research scholarships in connection with incurable diseases. There is no doubt that India requires and looks up to the help of philanthropists like Sir Dorab. All India is highly grateful to him for his munificent gift. But, Sir, Charity should first begin at home and when the home is satisfied should one go abroad to distribute it.

Poor India required more charity and more research scholarships than any other nation in the world. May I, therefore, request Sir Dorab Tata to limit his charities and research scholarships to India and Indians irrespective of caste or creed or colour? Sir Dorab has earned and is earning his wealth in India. It is, therefore, but legitimate that Indians claim his first attention. I feel sure that his late illustrious father would have satisfied India first before he thought of the world at large. Secondly, there is in India an institution which lacks funds for expansion and further service. May I request Sir Dorab Tata to cast his philanthropic eyes towards that institution and do what he can out of his munificence? All India will be grateful to him. Pandit Madhav Mohan Malaviya will suggest to Sir Dorab the name of the Institution.

May God shower His further blessings on Sir Dorab Tata.—Yours, etc.,

G. MENON.

Cochin, April 29.

(Continued from Column 7.)

they got their fees. Anyway, they got rid of a big stock of lymph which had probably been kept too long.

Of course, dead silence will be maintained about the after-sufferings of the wretched passengers who were scared into getting inoculated, especially those, if any, who subsequently developed cerebro-spinal meningitis, or any of the other shocking results that vaccination sometimes produces.

Tipsy-Cake

Some people feel that it ought to be called the "Shock Exchange."

"In the brief space of the last two weeks, three important pronouncements on the Indian problem have been made which Mr. Gandhi will do well to take to heart." So says the Bori Bunder Babe. But whether Gandhi takes them to heart or not, it won't help much while he's locked up.

The sentence quoted is the opening of a leading article in the best kind of childish English, which ends up with an invitation to the Mahatma to come in and co-operate. But he's got to come out first.

"What is the fight really for now?" asks the innocent infant. Really we don't know. Better ask those who began it!

"If the Congress leader at Yeravda will only ask himself these questions," is the conclusion, "he will probably find that the pain lies clear before him." Quite! But is the jail-door open?

The "Times of India" is doing great service to the country by publishing correspondence from professional "loyalists", their constant theme being "The Price of Loyalty" and that it "should not go unrewarded."

While we greatly sympathise with the predicament of these professionals, who have done themselves exceedingly well in the past and are looking expectantly for rewards in the present, we fear the Government will plead their inability to help them financially, since there is a Committee appointed to cut down the superfluous jobs in the administration.

We do not know whether there is any difference between ordinary "loyalists" and "staunch loyalists" but no doubt when their wages are settled there will be a proper classification and time scale.

Both types of letters are full of the woes of people who are "loyal" and who have to suffer at the hands of extremists. But we would ask these suffering "loyalists" to be patient, for one of them writes that the sooner the work is done the better for all. We agree—especially for those who are looking for rewards.

The "Leader", whose editor has taken upon himself the duty of the officiating priest of the Franchise Committee, winds up the whole ceremony with a sort of WHO'S WHO, and unctuously flatters all the members who helped the Editor to make a success of the deliberations of the Committee, which he had damned with all the vehemence he was capable of—before he was nominated, of course.

"The strength of this lot," says the "Leader", "lay in Mr. Taisree's cool-headedness, Mr. Chintamani's brilliance and Mr. Bakshi's loyalty." One would have liked to think that loyalty was the strong point of the whole three, but it is apparent that Mr. Bakshi, who is a live servant of India, was leading the rear and faithfully following his two mentors, and the word "loyalty" must include a tribute to his feelings towards these two brilliant and cool-headed men.

This recorder of current events and flatterer of the failure to find unanimity, for he says, in somewhat confused phraseology, the report will provide England and India with two chapters. "One to which the former would look for guidance and the other to which the latter would look with relief." And that is the end of the gigantic labours of this trio? It is at least a relief that their mission is at an end.

"How a ship's doctor, assisted by two army medics going home, on leave vaccinated 1,500 passengers and crew in two days" is told in a "Reuter" Special Cable. And how did he do it? Well, in the usual way.

He got up a small-pox scare and all the deluded passengers rushed to get vaccinated in the belief that they would get protection. And when the ship arrived at Liverpool the case of small-pox turned out to be a case of chicken-pox.

But the enterprising medics had their little day of crowded life and a jolly good publicity in the stunt press. And perhaps vaccination sometimes produces

"THE GREAT BETRAYAL"

Cabinet's Plans For Stop-Gap Measure Of Provincial Autonomy Will Aggravate Situation

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The intentions of the Government of Great Britain for the immediate future in regard to reforms in India are gradually being made clear. At the beginning of last week "The Bombay Chronicle" published a forecast of the plans the Government have in view, which up to the present remains uncontradicted. According to that forecast the Cabinet, with the agreement, of course, of the Viceroy and the Government of India have made up their minds that the work of framing a Federal constitution for India is going to take a long time. The period they expect to lapse before all the difficult problems can be finally settled is at least two years. In the meanwhile they propose immediately to get on with a stop-gap scheme for the establishment of autonomy in the Provinces and a limited measure of responsibility in the Centre.

STRENGTHENING AUTOCRACY.

It need not be supposed, however, that this actually means responsibility to the Legislature. The Bill which will be introduced in Parliament very shortly and which the Cabinet hope to have passed into law in the Autumn will give greater responsibility to the Government of India in the sense of further relaxing the control of Whitehall, but the Power of the Legislative Assembly to control or influence the policy and acts of the Central Government will be very little greater than they are now.

There will be a sort of duality in the Central Government and the ministers or members of the Viceroy's Cabinet, who will be nominally responsible to the Legislature will have no more, and probably less independence and actual power of control than the Ministers have now in the Provinces under the present system, while their responsibility to the Legislature may be even less clearly defined, and the control of the Legislature over their policy and acts therefore weaker than is now the case in the Provincial Legislatures.

AUTOCRACY WILL REMAIN.

What it will amount to really will be that the autocracy of the Government of India will be considerably strengthened, because without being made fully or in any substantial measure responsible to the Legislature it will be freed to a very large extent from the control of Whitehall. That, of course, is what the Bureaucracy in the country have always aimed at and what they are always working for.

The dictum of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report that there must be no interference with the autocracy of the Central Government remains the working principle of the Bureaucracy to-day and they will fight for it to the last. But they will always be ready to grasp any fresh power that can be transferred from Whitehall to Simla and Delhi.

When the new Bill is introduced Parliament will be told the Government of Great Britain are making a great stride by sur-

rendering a large measure of control to the Government of India and it will be hailed as a generous concession to Indian aspirations. But what it will actually mean will be as plain as a pikestaff to people in this country. It will have no more value than the free hand, which Sir Samuel Hoare has pompously given to the Government of India delegation to Ottawa.

AT THE MERCY OF DIE-HARDS.

In such circumstances the "gift" of Provincial Autonomy, with reservations and safe-guards in the hands of the Governors will be worthless. We shall be told, of course, that this is only an instalment of the great reforms that is to come, given because of the great anxiety of the British Government not to delay self-government in the Provinces because the scheme for a Federal constitution cannot be got ready for two years, and as an earnest of the sincerity of their intentions. In reality, however, it is a scheme for postponing the grant of responsible self-government to India, because the people who don't want India to have self-government are in the ascendant in the Councils of the British nation at the present time and their solid phalanx of Die-hards in Parliament feel that they can wreck the National Government or any other Government that follows it, if their views are not respected.

ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR.

That the forecast published by the "Chronicle" last week is a substantially correct description of the existing intentions of the Cabinet need not be doubted. It was received with expressions of incredulity in the Anglo-Indian Press and discarded as an unbelievable rumour. The pinch-beck political pundit of Dalal Street was quite sure it could not be true.

But the official contradiction has not been forthcoming and it holds the field as an authoritative forecast of the plan of the Cabinet, which is to introduce the Bill conferring Provincial Autonomy in June, to get it passed through Parliament in the Autumn and to have the elections for the new Councils on a new franchise early next year. That is why the Lathian Committee, which it was originally intended should visit India again and complete its enquiry next cold weather, was made to speed up its work and finish its report in time for its recommendations to be available for this plan for the immediate grant of Provincial Autonomy.

PADAMJI PROMCTED.

We now have the comments of the London "Times" to make it clear that these are the plans which the Cabinet have in hand. Sir Padamji Ginwala, who has been suddenly promoted to the position of a political oracle and is no doubt in the counsels of Whitehall and Simla, has been put up to break the news to the public here and in England that,

"while Federation may furnish the best eventual solution of the Indian problem it is not likely to materialise in the near future".

And he goes on to suggest that "it may not be too late yet"—or too early either, I should think—"for the British Government as well as the Government of India to find an alternative which may be put into immediate practice until Federation becomes a practical proposition." This obviously means the immediate introduction of a

Bill providing for Provincial Autonomy.

MAY WELL BE NERVOUS.

The "Times" own comment on this, is both cryptic and dubious, though it is clear that it endorses the proposal to do something immediately. It wanders into an irrelevant speculation as to whether the Provincial Autonomy should form part of one great comprehensive measure with precedence in actual operation or whether it should be made the subject of a separate Bill. But it knows perfectly well that the Cabinet is not ready with its one great comprehensive scheme and a separate Bill for immediate Provincial Autonomy is their alternative proposition.

It is nervous, however, as to the sort of reception the plan will get in India and demands that responsibility at the Centre should not be held out as a reward for good behaviour of the Provinces but should be given on the understanding that it is part of a "single, settled architectural design". The rest to come later!

"MIDSUMMER MADNESS."

The only appropriate answer to all this is, "Nothing Doing". There is no substantial body of opinion in India—Congress, Nationalist, Communalist, Liberal or Moderate, or with any other label—that will accept this proposition to "fudge" the country off with a stop-gap measure of Provincial Autonomy. It is easy for Sir Samuel Hoare to be "strong" with his solid phalanx of Tories behind him. But it is not so easy to be wise. And he and his colleagues seem to be bereft of political wisdom.

The "Times of India" talks of the "seeming madness" of the Government. But this is not "seeming madness"; it is sheer midsummer political madness to suppose that the Indian problem can be settled and the Indian people placated by scheme of Provincial Autonomy. The situation will not be relieved. It will be infinitely worsened. Such a change of policy will be regarded as a great betrayal of the promises made to the country by the Prime Minister on behalf of the British people.

THE LAST WORD.

Let it be clearly understood that India is in no mood for half-measures and stop-gap schemes and this is not merely the mood of Congressmen and extreme nationalists but of every party in the country. India wants full-responsible Government, giving her unshackled independence in the management of her own affairs. If there are to be safe-guards there must be negotiations to settle what they are to be. And the negotiations must be with the right people.

FIRST PEACE!

But first peace has to be established. As long as the nightmare of ordinance rule hangs over the land there can be no negotiations, there can be no hope of any scheme being accepted by the country as a whole. Unless the Ordinances are to be lifted and all the trouble they have led to remedied and the earnestness of the British Government to push forward immediately an honest scheme of full responsible Government in the Centre as well as in the Provinces is made clear India is not going to listen. There is no other way out of the "morass".

'CONTINUE THE STRIKE'

G. K. U. Leaders' Advice To Victoria Mill Workers

BOMBAY, Wednesday. At a largely attended meeting of the Victoria Mill strikers this morning at Govalla Tank Maidan, Mr. Abdul Majid, the Acting President of the G.K.U., who presided, condemned the management and declared that the strikers would not lose courage. Mr. Mhapanker, the General Secretary of the Union congratulated the strikers for their solidarity and asked them to keep their Unity in tact. Dr. Cavande, Mr. Shirke and several members of the strike committee then exhorted the strikers to stick to their resolve and to continue the strike until all their demands were granted and an agreement was made with the Union.

100 PROSECUTION WITNESSES?

Meerut Students' Case

MEERUT, May 2.

(By Mail). In the case under Section 110-F, commonly known as Students' Case, against Messrs. Sunderlal and others in the Court of Mr. Mahendra Pal Singh, Magistrate, First Class, Meerut, the prosecution have so far produced 84 witnesses and intend to produce some 15 to 20 witnesses still. Among the prominent prosecution witnesses who appeared last week were Mr. N. C. Misra, D.S.P., C. I. D., and Sardar Sunder Singh, D.S.P. of Jhansi.

Lt.-Col. T. F. O'Donnell, Principal, Meerut College and Mr. Madan Mohan, head of mathematics department and senior warden of Hindu Hostels in the Meerut College, on the request of the defence, appeared as defence witnesses before the close of the prosecution as these two gentlemen were leaving for hill stations.

The case has been adjourned to the 5th instant as the trying magistrate has proceeded on 4 days' leave.—A.P.

Air Mail Leaves Karachi

KARACHI, May 4. The air mail for London left Karachi at 9 a.m. to-day.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Jute shares owing to easier hessian market opened quiet and towards the close more buying power developed. The close was strong at best of day. In coals a limited turnover resulted. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section showed no change with the exception of sugar shares which were a turn easier. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 62, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 69-8, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99-12.

Cottons:—New Victoria ordy. 1-8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 7, Bansodeore 5-12, Bokaro and Ramgur 6, Ranegunge 28-12.

Jutes:—Birla ordy. 8-2, Clive ordy. 19-4, Gourepore ordy. 207.

Howrah ordy. 31-2, Hukmehand ordy. 17-14, Kamarhatty ordy. 291-8, Presidency 3-12, Reliance 50-8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Galvanising 7-4, Sugar Shares Cawnpore 30-12, New Savan 16-5, Ryam 47-8, Samastipore 17-2.

Debentures:—4 per cent. 1906/36 Calcutta Municipal 91, 6½ per cent. Great Eastern Hotel 101 (Free of income-tax).—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON. New York, May 4. Previous Closing 3.66 1/4 To-day's Closing 3.67

T. T. ON NEW YORK. London, May 4. Previous Closing 3.66 1/4 To-day's Opening 3.66 1/4 To-day's Closing 3.67 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

New York, May 4. Previous Closing Rate 6.00 To-day's Opening Rate 5.92 Difference —.08 To-day's Closing Rate 5.98 Difference —.12

Broach Expectation — Rs. 179 April/May Rs. 176 July/Aug.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, May 4. Previous Closing Rate 4.41 To-day's Opening Rate 4.36 Difference —.05 To-day's Closing Rate 4.28 Difference —.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 4. Silver Ready 16-5 1/2 Higher 1 anna. Silver Forward 16-11 1/2 Higher 1 anna. Market quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, May 4. Silver Ready 54-10-0 Silver Valsakh 54-14-0 Gold Ready 22-1-0

MILLOWNERS KEEP MUM

No Opinion On Imperial Preference

WAIT AND SEE OTTAWA SHOW

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The secretary to the Millowners' Association, Bombay, has sent a reply to a recent letter from the Secretary to the Government of India. (Department of Commerce), inviting the association to make suggestions "regarding matters which might, in its opinion, be brought specially to the attention of the Indian Delegation at the Ottawa Conference." The reply states:—

The question is one on which it is difficult for any public body to express a definite opinion at this stage. Even if the matter is to be looked at from the strict business point of view, and the political considerations inherent in a discussion of the problem are to be brushed aside, no definite conclusions can be reached until the whole field of trading and industrial relations of the two countries is covered by detailed investigation.

INDIAN PREFERENCE.

Indian public cannot be expected to pronounce an opinion either on the principle of Imperial preference or its application to existing circumstances, until reliable data are available, which would clearly establish the advantages to be gained by India by reciprocal trading agreements between the two countries. Such an investigation is possible only at the conference which has been convened, and until its conclusions are known, judgment has perforce to be reserved.

With regard to the statement made by Sir George Rainy in the Legislative Assembly, my association welcome the assurance that the Legislature would be consulted before any changes in tariff are effected. My association, however, point out that it is not clear whether it is intended to consult the Legislature only in the event of tariff changes being contemplated.

My association are of opinion that no action should be taken on any of the recommendations of the Ottawa Conference without reference to the Legislature, and that commercial and industrial interests in this country should be given full opportunity for expressing their opinion before the Legislature is called upon to deal with such recommendations.

TROUBLE IN JAIL

NAGPUR, May 3.

An Amraoti message states that there has been trouble in the jail there between the political prisoners and the Jail authorities since April 22. It is alleged that there was no proper supply of food and water for political prisoners, some of whom are said to have been punished for breach of jail discipline.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

union and the management was willing to negotiate further and settle the strike amicably.

Now we read in the "Free Press Journal" that "subsequently Mr. F. Ginwala offered to intervene and bring about a settlement and the offer was accepted by the management." We are not inclined to find out whether Mr. Ginwala, who left the labour movement for good after the failure of the great G. I. P. strike, joined hands with the mill management in this matter in order to do good to the strikers but it is quite true that Mr. Ginwala never approached the union and truly speaking there was no necessity for any person to intervene when almost all the main demands were complied with by the management.

According to the version in the "Free Press Journal" it was said that Mr. Ginwala was present at a meeting which took place between the management and the union representatives. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ginwala was not present at any of the meetings that were held between the management and the union representatives.

ARBITRATION BOARD.

There was no question of an arbitration or an investigation board before the G. K. U. during this strike, as the workers' demands already been granted and now therefore we are not going to comment upon the desirability or otherwise of the arbitration board. We are always for an honourable compromise which in our opinion was arrived at in the cause of this strike. We are unable to see why the owners betrayed the workers after an amicable and mutual agreement was reached. The public will now see whether the management is at fault or some inspiration came to them from outside to attempt to break the strike by betrayal.

The G. K. U. is, however, confident that the strikers will fight to the last until a written agreement is concluded between the union and the management.

WAY OUT OF THE IMPASSE

SUGGESTION TO SETTLE VICTORIA MILL STRIKE

The following has been sent to us for publication by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

It would be desirable to bring to the notice of the public a few facts concerning the strike which has been going on now in the Victoria Mills since April 15. The strike began in the Weaving department of the mill on the 11th when weavers suddenly downed tools alleging that cuts in wages had been made. The management assured the weavers that no cuts had been made or were any cuts contemplated, but they refused to resume work. Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh—one of the members of the Managing Agents' firm—interviewed the jobbers and workers in the department in regard to their alleged grievances. He personally undertook to look into them, provided the men returned to work immediately. The workers agreed to do so, but did not come to work the next day. A notice was then put up at the mill stating that the men's grievances would be investigated and that they should, pending such investigation, resume work. There was no resumption of work and the whole mill closed down on 15th April.

Since then negotiations between labour representatives and the management have been going on. The G. K. U. took up the matter and asked for an interview which was given. This was followed by two more meetings at each of which the Union representatives brought up a large number of fresh grievances. The management were compelled to bring these negotiations to a close seeing that the attitude of the other side was so irreconcilable that no useful purpose would be served in continuing them. Failing a settlement the management declared a 'lock-out' on 22nd April.

On the declaration of the 'lock-out' Mr. F. Ginwala offered to intervene and bring about a settlement. The offer was accepted by the management and Mr. Ginwala was present at a meeting which took place between the management and the Union representatives. One of the first demands put forward by the Union was that it should be recognised by the management. The management was agreeable to accede to this demand but stipulated that before they could do so, the Union representatives should give an undertaking that their Union should adopt the procedure followed by the Ahmedabad Labour Union for the settlement of disputes. It was pointed out to them that the practice and methods of the Ahmedabad Labour Union for the settlement of industrial disputes were eminently conducive to peace in the industry and that they could have no objection to follow in the footsteps of the Ahmedabad Labour Union, if their real object was to bring about a settlement of the strike.

AHMEDABAD PROCEDURE.

It may be of interest in this connection to outline, in brief, the procedure for the settlement of disputes obtaining in Ahmedabad. On a dispute between the management and the men arising in a mill in Ahmedabad, the Labour Union there get the men to go back to work and interview the management regarding the workers' grievances. If the Union fail to bring about a settlement, the matter is referred to the Millowners' Association. The Association then take it up and endeavour to settle the points at issue between the mill and the Union. If the Association does not succeed in bringing about a settlement, the dispute is referred to a Conciliation Board consisting of two members—one representing the Association and the other representing the Labour Union. If the Conciliation Board also fail to reach an agreement the matter is finally left to the decision of a permanent Arbitration Board with an umpire of their choice. Under the procedure adopted in Ahmedabad, it will be seen that a prolonged strike for trivial reasons is impossible.

In the course of the discussions with the Union representatives, it was suggested that they should agree to accept some such machinery for the settlement of disputes arising here. They, however, declined to agree and also turned down an alternative suggested by Mr. Ginwala for the appointment of an Investigation Board. They were insistent in their demand that the management should recognise the Union unconditionally without seeking to lay down the procedure to be pursued for the settlement of disputes.

The Union's demand for unconditional recognition and their persistence in repudiating all recognised trade union methods of presenting and investigating workers' grievances closed the door to further negotiations with them.

SUGGESTION TO G. K. U. The public will see that if the G. K. U. agree to work on the same lines as the Ahmedabad Labour Union the heavy loss that is caused to the Bombay mill industry in general and to the workers in particular by frequent strikes could be easily averted and the Bombay textile industry could

hope to attain the same flourishing condition as the textile industry in Ahmedabad where the relations between the employers and employees are of a cordial character.

It may be said that, as far as the Victoria mill is concerned, the managing agents are always prepared to look into the grievances of their employees in a paternal way. The senior partner of the firm—Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh—is himself an arbitrator on behalf of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and has settled, to the satisfaction of both sides, many disputes of the character of the present dispute and it may be inferred that he would be very liberal and reasonable in dealing with the grievances of his own workers.

WHO BROKE THE PEACE PACT?

"Not The Victoria Mill Workers", Says G. K. Union

Bombay, Tuesday.

The General Secretary of the G. K. U. in the course of a statement writes:—The version published in the "Free Press Journal" of May 4 regarding the strike in the Victoria Mill and the lock out that followed, is full of misstatements, and the G. K. U. (Red Flag) Union will fall in its duty to the public, if they are kept in the dark as to the real circumstances that have led to the betrayal of the strikers after an honourable compromise was effected between the mill management and the union.

The workers in the weaving department of the Victoria Mill struck work on April 5 on account of considerable reduction in their wages and as a protest against various other grievances. By a resolution passed in their general meeting on April 10, the strikers asked the G. K. U. to lead them and help them in getting their grievances redressed. The union took up the matter at once in hand and from Monday, April 11, the mill doors were picketed by the union volunteers. The same day workers of the other departments, joined the strikers and the mill was completely closed.

MANAGEMENT'S LETTER.

Negotiations for a settlement began and the union received a letter from the manager of the mill on April 16 requesting the General Secretary of the Union to meet him at the mill next day between 12 a.m. and 2 p.m. The union officials saw him in his office at the appointed time and put forth before the Manager the first three demands of the workers regarding the recognition of the Union, the formation of a mill committee and permission for collection of union subscription inside the mill. It was also intimated that if these demands were acceded to by the management, the union would gladly negotiate further regarding the wage-cut and other grievances. The manager wanted to consult the agents and requested the union officials to await his letter the next day.

UNION RECOGNISED.

The union received another letter from the management on April 18, asking the union officials to meet him the same day at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Abdul Majeed, acting president of the G. K. U. with Messrs. S. C. Mhapanker, general secretary, B. S. Galkwad, Tawade, Shirke and others as also thirteen members of the Strike Committee, met the management in the mill office at the appointed time when they were told that the agents were willing to accept the first three demands put forth by the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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IMPLICATIONS OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

ous methods of economic co-operation and submit their reports.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS.

Three main conclusions can be drawn from the speeches delivered at the meeting on behalf of the different Governments:

(i) that every Dominion emphasises that it considers its economic interest first and foremost and that the development of inter-Imperial trade is thought to be desirable in so far as it does not conflict with their internal economic policies.

(ii) that the Dominions appreciate the preferential treatment accorded to them by Great Bri-

tain and, while there is no actual demand for a "quid pro quo," hope to secure markets within the Empire for their products by reciprocal preferences—even by the extension of Imperial Preference by the mother country.

(iii) that the ideal of Empire Free Trade is energetically repudiated by the Dominions. Thus the policy advocated by the Press Lords in Britain for the achievement of 'Imperial Economic Unity' seems to have little chance of support at the Ottawa Conference.

It may be interesting to note here that the trade figures of the countries of the Empire show that the Empire is no more self-supporting to-day than it was before the War in spite of the fact that the policy of Preference has been considerably extended.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



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Pt Malavi a's Challenge To Sir S. Hoare

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT COMMISSION
TO GIVE VERDICT ON ORDINANCE RULE

Trade Figures Tell Different Story

ALLAHABAD, May 2. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, his son Pandit Govind Malaviya, grandson Pandit Shridhar Malaviya, Dr. Mangal Singh and Mr. Waman Kabadi of Bombay, who were arrested in Delhi on April 23 and detained in jail under Sec. 3 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, arrived here this noon. They were taken in cars by the Delhi police to Allahabad at about 11 last night under a heavy armed escort and entrained in the Howrah train. As the train started they were handed tickets for Allahabad and told that they were released. Their arrival was a matter of surprise to those present at the station. The party looked cheerful. Pandit Malaviya is staying at his city house and intends to leave for Benares to-night.

With a view to avoid public demonstrations the authorities in Delhi successfully managed to keep secret their plans for the release of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his party, including his son and secretary, Pandit Govind Malaviya, Dr. Mangal Singh, Mr. Waman Kabadi and Pandit's grandson Pandit Shridhar Malaviya. They were suddenly visited in the Delhi jail at 9-15 p.m. last night by the additional district magistrate, Mr. Isaac, and were requested to get ready to start almost immediately for an unknown destination. The party which expected to be transferred to some other jail was driven away in two cars, escorted by a lorry load of armed constables, a police sergeant and a deputy superintendent. The party drove to the Allahabad station nearly 14 miles from Delhi and was taken to the waiting room by a passage in the station yard not used by the general public.

MYSTERIOUS INQUIRY. The police deputy superintendent who accompanied them enquired of Panditji and his party where they would like to go. This mysterious enquiry took them by surprise and they told the officer that if they were released then they would say good-bye to him and would do whatever they wished, but if they were not released the officer could take them wherever he liked without consulting them. The deputy superintendent thereafter took Panditji and party to the Allahabad express and told them that he would accompany them. But when the train started he and the police force stayed behind, handed over second class tickets to the entire party and informed them that they had been released. The tickets were all for Allahabad. Panditji alone changed to a first class compartment at the next station and the rest travelled in the second class compartment. They reached Allahabad this morning after a comfortable journey.

Pandit Malaviya is expected to leave for Benares to-morrow afternoon by car.

Pt. Malaviya's Statement

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived at Allahabad to-day, has issued the following statement to the press:-
When the deputy commissioner of Delhi informed the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 46th session of the Indian National Congress that the Government would not allow the Congress to be held in Delhi, I ventured, that announcement notwithstanding, to say that the Congress would be held in Delhi on

the day that had been fixed for CONGRESS CHALLENGE

The Congress had thrown out a bold challenge to the Government when it decided to hold its 46th session in Delhi in the circumstances existing in the country. Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon's Government have been trying for some time past to persuade the British public and the civilized world generally that the measures adopted by the British Government in India to crush the Congress movement had succeeded. If their statement were true, one should have expected that few Congressmen would come forward to attend the Congress at Delhi. But the fact that in spite of all the preventive measures taken by the Government about 1,500 delegates managed to reach Delhi and that many more were prevented from going there by the numerous arrests of those who were proceeding to Delhi, shows how deeply the Congress is rooted in the affections of the people. It is very much to be hoped that the Government will profit by this experience and instead of persisting in the policy of repression retrace their steps. But, I must confess that I feel little hope that this will be done, when I find Sir Samuel Hoare repeating that the only change in the Indian situation that had occurred since the last Round Table Conference was in the attitude of the Congress.

GOVT. TO BLAME

The world knows that it was the Governor-General of India who most unjustly refused to grant an interview which Mahatma Gandhi sought of him, and which would have in all human probability brought about an agreement between the Government and the Congress on the difference which had arisen between them towards the end of the year. In the letter which I addressed to the Viceroy on the 29th January last I have shown that it was the Secretary of State and the Viceroy who changed their policy and decided to try to crush the Congress instead of allowing it to continue to cooperate.

SUBMISSION AND NOT CO-OPERATION.

Sir Samuel Hoare is reported to have said, 'We have not ended the chapter of cooperation; we are always ready to cooperate with anybody who was prepared to cooperate with us.' But only a short time ago he had said that he was prepared to cooperate with those Indians who were ready to cooperate with them 'upon the policy laid down by the House of Commons.'

Mahatma Gandhi had in his correspondence with Sir Samuel Hoare indicated that he would be prepared to cooperate with the Government if the statements of the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons on the subject of Reservations and Safeguards, were not the last word on the subject and if it would be open to a member of the Working Committee to ask for the modification or removal of any of them. The Working Committee of the Congress has made it quite clear that it does not regard the safeguards and the reservations insisted upon by the House of Commons as satisfactory in the interests of India. In insisting, therefore, upon Indian co-operation with Sir Samuel Hoare upon the policy laid down by the House of Com-

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mons he is asking not for co-operation but for unquestioning submission.

It is sickening to hear of this talk of cooperation in framing a constitution for India in the state of affairs which the Government has brought about in this country.

After reciting several facts to support his statement, Pandit Malaviya proceeds:-

CHALLENGE TO HOARE.

In the face of all this, Sir Samuel Hoare has been repeatedly saying that the emergency powers which have been given to the police have been sensibly administered. Will Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues agree to a commission consisting of three eminent public men of international reputation being appointed to inquire into the working of the 'severe and rigid measures' introduced in India upon which Sir Samuel Hoare dwells with gloating satisfaction? Let the truth of the matter be thus established beyond cavil or dispute.

TALE OF TRADE FIGURES.

It is surprising to find Sir Samuel Hoare repeatedly asserting that the situation in India has been considerably improved. The import trade returns of Bombay published a few days ago tell a different tale. Besides in ever so many places in the country Government orders are being defied and despite all the attempts of the Government to prevent them Congress activities are being carried on. The repressive policy is progressively becoming more and more intense and in equally progressive measure are people coming forward to continue the movement and to carry it forward. All this surely indicates the contrary of an improvement in the situation from the Government point of view.

Sir Samuel Hoare seems to have a very wrong idea of human nature in India if he imagines that with 80,000 locked up in jails any self-respecting Indian can entertain any proposal of co-operation with the Government in the work of framing a new constitution for India. The "Leader."

PANDIT MALAVIYA

ALLAHABAD, May 4. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, owing to indisposition, is still in Allahabad and unable to go to Benares.—A. P.

BAD YEAR FOR COAL

Fall In British Exports

LONDON, May 3. Mr. Isaac Foot, Minister of Mines, introducing the Mines Estimates in the House of Commons, gave a striking picture of Britain's coal industry battling through the industrial depression. Whereas Britain exported over 98,000,000 tons of coal in 1913, only 61,000,000 tons were exported last year owing to adverse factors, which included a more economical utilization of coal, the growing use of gas and electricity and the vastly increased use of oil. The total output was 220,000,000 tons. The men employed in mines last year numbered 868,000 against 1,105,000 in 1913.—Reuter.

U. S. ECONOMY BILL PASSED

LONDON, May 4. Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Economy Bill after the recalculations had cut down the proposed savings to 42 million dollars.—Reuter's Special Service.

HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE

NEW YORK, May 3. Madison Square Garden authorities are seeking permission to postpone the Scherzinger title fight from June 16 to June 21 in order to avoid a conflict with the Republican National Convention beginning at

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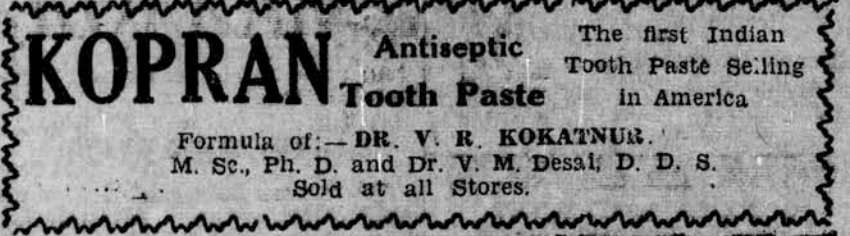
Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Laundered or Renovated (clothes returned as required) by up-to-date methods under the personal supervision of T. A. G. McDONNELL, the Mg. Director, who has over 22 YEARS of EXPERT EXPERIENCE in this BUSINESS.

Price List on Application.

A Trial Order Will Convince You

IRISH CLEANING COMPANY,

78, Old Custom House Road, Fort,
Near "Bombay Chronicle," BOMBAY.



SWADESHI BAZAR

OPERA HOUSE

5TH TO 15TH MAY

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will open it on Thursday the

5th inst. at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

Office Opera House, 4 to 7 P. M.

BAZAR ADMISSION FREE

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Retail Shops Of Bombay

MILLS IN THE CITY

The Bombay Mills have, for some time now, been trying to push their sales by opening retail shops in the city of Bombay and other places. Apart from the apparent value of sales, it gives the millowners direct knowledge of market preferences in the matter of styles and designs. The individual consumer is an index of taste and gives valuable information to the producers which is not so readily available through wholesale dealers. The following list of retail shops in Bombay will be valuable to readers:—

Name of Mills	Name and Address of retail shops.
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons' cloth shop Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street.
2. The Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	—Do— —Do—
3. The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	—Do— —Do—
4. The Tata Mills Ltd.	—Do— —Do—
5. The Prabhat Mills, Ltd.	—Do— —Do—
6. The Apollo Mills, Ltd.	E. D. Sassoon & Co. Cloth shops at:—
7. The David Mills Co. Ltd.	(i) 9, Forbes Street, Fort
8. E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd.	(ii) Opp. Richardson Cruceas, Byculla.
Alex. & E. D. Sassoon Mills,	(iii) Opp. G.I.P. Rly. Institute, Parel.
Jacob Sassoon Mills.	(iv) Near Edward Sassoon Mill, Worli.
Manchester Mills.	(v) Near E. D. Sassoon Mill, Chinchpokli.
Rachel Sassoon Mills.	(vi) Near Apollo Mill, DeLisle Road.
9. Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd.	(vii) Near Elphinstone Bridge, Carrel Road.
10. Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	(viii) Morarjee Goculdas Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
11. Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	(ix) 67, Esplanade Road, Opp. Bombay Club.
12. Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd.	Opp. Dwarkanath Temple, Kalbadevi Road.
13. Bradbury Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons:—
14. Crescent Mills Co. Ltd.	(i) Mandvi, near Central Bank Bombay.
15. Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ltd.	(ii) Lamington Road, Bhaskar Mansion.
16. Ebrahimhoy Pabany Mills Co.	(iii) 245, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market.
17. Fazulbhai Mills Ltd.	Craturbhaj Gordhandas & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Vithalwadi.
18. Kastoorchand Mills Co. Ltd.	Fatila Bros., 175A, Dadar Main Road, Bombay 14.
19. Pearl Mills Ltd.	Shop at Cotton Green, Sewree.
20. Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Mulji Jetha Cloth Market.
21. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	—Do— —Do—
22. Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	(i) Khatau Makarji Mill Cloth Shop, Gauraj Galli, Mulji Jetha Market.
23. Hindoestan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	(ii) —Do— Haines Road.
24. India Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(iii) —Do— Office: Ballard Estate.
25. Khatau Makarji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	(iv) —Do— Cotton Room: Sewree.
FOR YARN:—	(v) Khatau Makarji Mill Yarn Shop, Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie, Bombay.
26. Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Balkrishna Stores, Morarjee Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay.
27. Madhewji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1. Mill's shop, Kalbadevi Road.
28. Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2. —Do— Morarji Goculdas Market.
29. Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Mill No. 2.)	3. —Do— Mandvi, Bombay.
30. Phoenix Mills, Ltd.	4. Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores.
	5. Haridas Bhagvandas, Mill Premises, Foras Road.
	6. Messrs. D. Goculdas, DeLisle Road, (Opp. Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills).
	Shop in Mill premises, Soparibaug Road, Parel.
	K. E. Vaghranker & Co., 312, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
	Phoenix Mill Chawl, Tulsi Pipe Line Road, Lower Parel, Bom-



It is both Patriotism and Good Business

To BUY INDIAN Piecegoods

See for Yourselfes

what

Bombay Mills are now producing

BY VISITING

THE SHOWROOMS

AT

Victoria Terminus,
Churchgate Station,
Bombay Central Station

AND

The Mill Shops Located all over the City.

SIMLA CONFERENCE REPORTS DENIED

Bengal Governor To Meet Viceroy

SIMLA, May 2. The Associated Press is reliably informed that there is no truth whatever in the report which has appeared to the effect that the Viceroy is convening a meeting of the Provincial Governors about the 15th instant.

It is already well-known as stated by a Darjeeling message last week that Sir John Anderson is coming to Simla shortly as a part of an old programme whereby the new Governor of Bengal would take the earliest opportunity of meeting Lord Willingdon. H. E. Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency is in any case coming up to Simla within a few days along with the Punjab Government for the seasonal stay. Sir Malcolm Hailey is expected to pay a brief visit to Simla but not in connection with any Conference. It is understood that no other Governor from any other Province is coming to Simla and this fact in itself disposes of the reports that the Viceroy is convening a Conference.—A.P.

Calcutta.—Mr. Justice Costello presiding over the High Court Sessions sentenced Rahmant Khan and Syed Myhammad, sal-lors, S.S. Malhar, to four years, rigorous imprisonment on a charge of unlicensed possession of revolver and attempt to dispose them to a police officer who represented himself as an intending purchaser.—A.P.

MIDNAPORE OUTRAGE

Bengal Governor's Message Of Sympathy

DARJEELING, May 3. The Governor of Bengal has sent the following message to the widow of Mr. R. Douglas: "I have heard with profound regret of the death of your husband. Please accept my deepest sympathy."

The following cable has been received by the Bengal Governor from the Secretary of State: "Deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Douglas. Please convey my personal sympathy to the nearest relatives in India."—A.P.

News In Brief

Madras.—The Madras Corporation reinstated on Tuesday Mr. Satyamurthi, now undergoing imprisonment in connection with civil disobedience movement, as a member of the Corporation, he having ceased to be a Councillor owing to his failure to attend meetings of the Corporation Council for three consecutive months.—A.P.

Madras.—The Crime Branch of the City Police are investigating the theft of an insurance cover containing thirty halves of hundred rupee notes from the counter of Broadway Post Office last evening.—A.P.

Amreli.—The inauguration of Amreli Scouts Headquarters was performed on Sunday by the local philanthropists Seth Ramilbhai Prantividvabikari Hathi and Rajyarnna Vakil.

THE Gaekwar Mills Ltd.

BILIMORA.

Best Manufacturers of
Fine Cloths, such as

Dhotis,
Mullmulls,
Sarees,
Long Cloth
and
Shirtings.

Managing Agents.

H. M. MEHTA & Co

Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

KARACHI EDITOR'S CONVICTION UPHELD

Sentence Reduced To
Period Already Served

KARACHI, May 3. The conviction of Jethmal Parsram, Editor, *Sindh Herald*, in March last by the City Magistrate for defying the District Magistrate's order prohibiting publication of matter in furtherance of civil disobedience movement, was on appeal confirmed by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Judicial Commissioner, who, however, reduced the sentence from eighteen months to the period already served by the accused and remitted the fine of Rs. 1,000.—A.P.

YOU will do well to look

for the name of the Manufacturer on all labels on the following goods, then you may rest assured that you have purchased the right cloth

Dhoties, Sarries, Voiles, Shirtings,
Twills, Dorias, Mullmulls, Longcloth,
Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Towels,
Bedtickings, Bedsheets, Bedspreads

to be obtained at

Ganeshwady, Moolji Jetha Market, BOMBAY

and

KHATAU MAKANJ MILLS

BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY

Heubold

Chemnitz,
Germany.

Leading Continental Manufacturers of Latest Type

TEXTILE MACHINERY

FOR:

BLEACHING
DYEING
FINISHING
MERCEERISING
PRINTING
CALENDERING

— of —

COTTON
WOOLLEN
SILK
ART SILK
JUTE
etc. GOODS

as supplied for the last 40 years to the Leading Mills in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur and Calcutta Districts.

Manufacturers Representative: G. HEIDEL, Esqr.
Head Quarters: GRAND HOTEL, AHMEDABAD.

AGENTS:—

POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO., Bombay-Ahmedabad,
INDIAN UNIVERSAL COMMERCIAL CO., Indore,
L. T. PINTO & SON, Karachi,
H. DONNE, 31, Pipe Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI---

BUY INDIAN

USE GOODS manufactured by:
THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Mahalaxmi, Bombay
MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MILLS, Foras Road, Bombay 3,
SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, DeLisle Road, Bombay 11,

having INDIAN

Labour
Management
Capital

COTTON

Dhoties, Sarries, Drills,
Coatings, Sues, Shirtings,
Crepe, Twill, Thana, Checks, Canvas,
Towels, Doria, Mulls,
Jacquard, Dobby and
Grey Chadders, Long-cloth
Voiles, Mock-lino Grey, Bleached
and Mercerised Yarns.
From 2s. to 84s.

WOOLLEN

Lohis, Rumals, Suiting
Cloth, Serges, Tweeds,
Flannels, Blazers,
Blankets, Rugs, Carpets,
Carpet and Hosiery
Yarns, Knitting
Yarn, Sizing Flannel
Clearer Cloth.

Available at our following RETAIL SHOPS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, SWADESHI MARKET, MANDVI,
also at SWADESHI, GUJRATI SRI MANDAL STORES
MADHOWJI MILLS premises and other prominent stores

Selling Agents:—
FOR CLOTH
SHAPURJI & CO.,
MOOLJI JETHA MARKET, BOMBAY.
FOR YARN
MATHURADAS MAGANLAL & CO.,
TAMBA KANTA, BOMBAY.

PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE

For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 . THIRD PRIZE

AND
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Each of the pictures represent a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further, we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

For example: You see that picture No. 4 represents a handle. The name of the object in the Clues is STICK; so the correct solution is STICK. Then in picture No. 6, you see illustrated the blade of a knife. The name of the object to which it belongs is KNIFE, as given in the Clues, so you write down KNIFE, and so on with each picture.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

KNIFE, STICK, CHAIR SPOON, ENVELOPE, BAT, MOTOR CAR, WATCH, CART, KEY, ROLLER, NAIL, KETTLE, FOUNTAIN PEN, CHARKHA, BALANCE LANTERN, BED, KITE, BOTTLE, PENCIL, SHOE, CARRIAGE, TEA POT, ELECTRIC FAN, BLACK BOARD, CORK-SCREW, LADDER, WATERING CAN, RAILWAY TRACK, DOOR, CUP.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the name of the object to which you think the part belongs.

3. Only the NAMES of the objects as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated. (See examples Nos. 4 and 6 given above).

4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.

5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,

Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS IN COIN instead of STAMPS and drop in their entries in one of the locked Boxes provided for the purpose in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.

7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.

8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7TH MAY, 1932.

9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.

10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

11. No competitor can win more than one prize.

12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

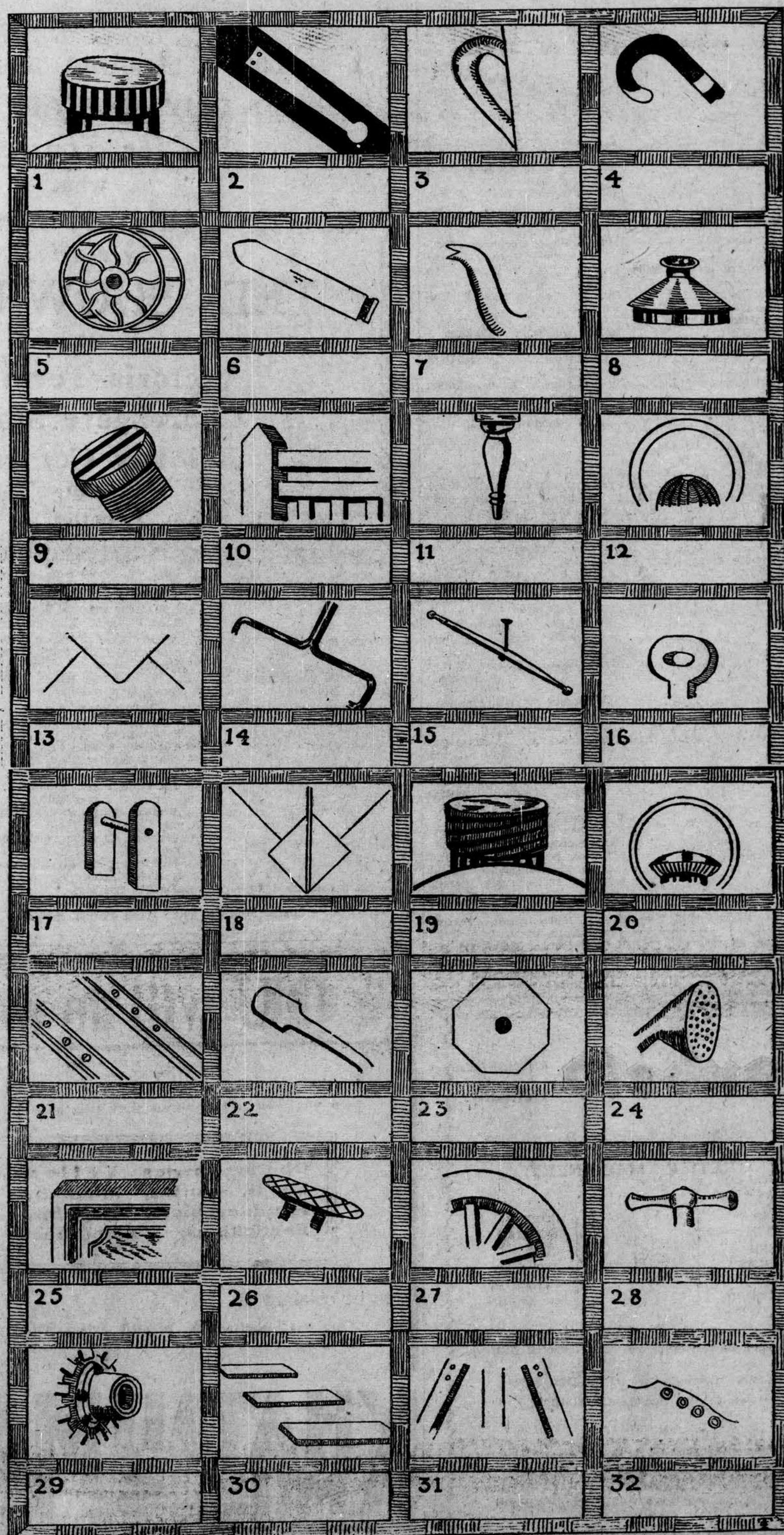
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME

ADDRESS



AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Farm Board's Policy Regarded Constructive

GOLDBOROUGH'S BILL DISCOMFORTS BEARS

Wallstreet Market Checks Inforvement

The statement issued by the Federal Farm Board announcing its policy of liquidating half of its holdings in the next twelve months at an average rate of about 2,000 bales per day is regarded as reasonable and constructive. Co-operative cotton selling societies whose stocks are two million bales have decided to hold for another year.

It is reported that the President has threatened to veto the Goldborough's Bill, but Bear operators feel nervous and show eagerness to cover their floating and unprotected short interest. Street market still continues weak and discourages buyers but it will be well to remember that cotton has come value every time unlike shares and stocks, which become worthless when the concern goes into liquidation.

Bombay, May 5.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being weakness of Wall Street but later advanced on shorts covering. Prices opened irregular at a rise of one point to a decline of one point and reached the highest point of the day. Later on there was increased selling pressure which dried up during the early part of the afternoon and with short covering prices again improved and closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points. The range was 19 points. The range was 19 points and fluctuations were as under:—

N. Y. OCTOBER.

Opening	5.94
At Liverpool close	6.02+08
Highest at 10.55 a.m.	6.04+10
Noon/Call	5.90+04
Lowest at 1-1 p.m.	5.85-19
Close	6.00+06

Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points at 5.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.75c.

Live-pool cotton futures opened steady at a rise of 17 points. The market appeared steady and ruled steady throughout the morning. Farm Board's decision is considered constructive. In the afternoon easy New York advices caused a setback but prices again advanced in straddle buying. The market closed steady at a rise of 17 points. The range was 17 points. The range was 17 points and fluctuations were as under:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

SAKELLARIDIS—

May 6.15

July 6.24

October 6.49

November 6.53

December 6.59

January 1933 6.63

March 6.75

F G F Spot 6.33

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

BROACH—

Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.18

Fine (Good Staple) 4.30

Superfine (Good Staple) 4.42

C.P. OOMRA—

Good (No. 1 Staple) 4.97

Superfine (No. 1 Staple) 5.12

Choice (No. 1 Staple) 5.27

BENGAL—

Good 3.65

Fully Good 3.66

Fine 3.76

SCINDE—

Fully Good 3.66

Fine 3.76

Superfine 3.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

10-10 a.m. To-day's

quotations, closing

May 1932 4.35 4.42 plus 18

June 1932 4.31 4.39 plus 17

July 4.31 4.38 plus 17

August 1932 4.40 plus 18

September 1932 4.40 plus 17

October 1932 4.35 4.41 plus 17

November 1932 4.43 plus 17

December 1932 4.45 plus 17

January 1933 4.41 4.47 plus 17

February 1933 4.50 plus 17

March 1933 4.53 plus 17

April 1933 4.55 plus 17

May 1933 4.57 plus 17

July 1933 4.61 plus 17

Middling Spot 4.61 plus 04

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 3.

May 5.60 plus 06

July 5.74 plus 06

October 6.00 plus 06

December 6.12 plus 02

January 1933 6.23 plus 05

March 6.38 plus 05

July 1933 6.61 plus 05

Middling Spot 5.75 plus 05

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 3.

10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May 5.60

July 5.78

October 6.02

NEW YORK NOON CALL—

May 5.52

July 5.56

October 5.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 4.

F.P. Bales.

1931-32 1930-31

Receipts to date

3-5-32 9451000 8591000

Receipts Yesterday

3-5-32 11000 8000

Exports to date

3-5-32 7497000 6085000

Stock at Ports

29-4-32 4104000 3494000

Stock at Interior Towns

29-4-32 1710000 1137000

Stock at Liverpool

29-4-32 83600 1083000

Visible Supply

29-4-32 9249000 8753000

Quantity in Sight

29-4-32 13984060 12460000

Quantity out of Sight

29-4-32 10924092 4714000

FARM BOARD'S FUTILE ATTEMPT

Hundreds Of Millions Wasted

Mr. Walter Parker of New Orleans, speaking at the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association, said in part: "The Farm Board has been tried, and found wanting. It has wasted hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' money in futile attempts to set natural law aside. It has spread over-confidence among producers by making excessive and inadequately secured loans, and by promises of higher prices in the face of increasing world depression and mounting surpluses. At a time when open, unobstructed market outlets were most essential, the Farm Board resorted to market manipulation and to impounding hoarding of cotton is probably a better word. Under these circumstances, American cotton producers lost some of their most valuable markets to competing producers abroad. And so, the dream of plenty, to follow control, pegging, import and market manipulation by Government and with the taxpayers' money, gave way to sour distrust and, finally, to a nationwide aversion to such nostrums. Day in and day out, the Economics Committee has made the facts and the issue clear to editors, law makers, business men, taxpayers generally. The result is that the public has come to understand the utter futility of the Farm Board and its policies as a means of solving the fundamental problems of agriculture, and now practically nobody, except the salary beneficiaries of the Farm Board's waste of public monies, is supporting the Farm Board or asking for its retention." "Commerce and Finance"

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

(London Registered) 96-1/4

P. & O. Banking Corporation

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 97-1/2

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 85-1/2

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 44-1/2

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling

Loan 56-1/2

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling

Loan 60

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling

Loan 88

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 61-1/8

War Loan 5 p.c. 101-1/8

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. 98-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, May 3.

Copper Braziers

Yellow Metal 11-7/16

Spelter hard Indian Brands 12-1/2

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 9-3/8

Tin English Ingot 123-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 3.

Demand Bills

3.66-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

New York, May 3.

Silver—Market closed.

Spot 16-9/16

Forward 16-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 3.

Gold bar fine per oz.

25:13.1

LOANS.

London, May 3.

Interest Day-to-Day

Loans 1-1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' Market

Loans 1-7/8 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 3.

Bank bills 3 Months 2-33/64 p.c.

Bank bills 6 Months 2-21/32 p.c.

Fine trade bills 3 Months 3-1/4 p.c.

Fine trade bills 6 Months 3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 3.

T.T. London on Berlin

T.T. London on Amsterdam

T.T. London on Brussels

T.T. London on Madrid

T.T. London on Milan

T.T. London on Berne

T.T. London on Paris

T.T. London on Prague

T.T. London on New York

Closing Rate 3.06-1/4

WHEAT—BALITC EXCHANGE.

London, May 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.

Cargoes

Sellers May-June 26

Barletta Russo per 64 lb.

Cargoes

Sellers May-June 27

Wheat South Australian Parcels

Sellers May-June 27-3

Wheat Choice White Karachi

Nominal

Parcels

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)

Spot 2-1/10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY

STATISTICS

New York, May 3.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports

11,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain

7,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent

11,000 bales

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

B. C. Rate T T 15 27/32.

B. C. Rate D D 15 7/8.

15th May

Banks Selling T T 15 7/8.

Banks Selling D D 15 7/8.

Banks Selling T T 15 13/16 June.

Banks Buying T T 15 31/32.

Banks Buying D D 15 1/8.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8

mail.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32

15th May.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16.

June.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T T 369

Banks Selling T T 368

Banks Buying T T 363.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 685

Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D D 67.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling D D 123.

Banks Buying 60 Days 117.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 84-7/8.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 112-3-4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 155-1-2.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 67 3/8.

CROSS RATE:—

New York—London 3.06 1/4 3rd

inst.

Shanghai—London 1/7 5/8 4th

inst.

Japan—London 1/9 1/2 3rd inst.

London—Paris 92.80 3rd inst.

London—Belgium 26.00 3rd inst.

London—Switzerland 18.75 3rd

inst.

London—Italy 71.00 3rd inst.

London—Berlin 15.38 3rd inst.

London—Holland 9.02 3rd inst.

London—Stockholm 19.95 3rd

inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—

Weak.

Gold 15-12-9 2nd inst.; 15-13-1

3rd inst.

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